THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Interview with the Archduke, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, in the Convent of the Capuchins—The Trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia—Scenes on the Way to and at the Execution—The Late Emperor's Defense, Etc.

I.

WASHINGTON, July 11—Evening.—The man who sits smoking a *cigarita* in the arm-chair opposite my table is more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro. He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He witnessed the execution. Such scenes—barring the rank of the victim—had become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and is, unusually affected. He had learned, as even many other victims had learned, to love the Prince who is dead.

The ways of this Prince were unexpected. The people of Queretaro could not understand them at first. He was presumed to have the *hauteur*, the exclusiveness, the disregard of the *canaille* in all except their loyalty; which they had been taught to believe most princes had. No wonder they were astonished. This graceful soldier captivated them. His long beard, his fair yet ruddy visage, his kindly smile, his winning, frank address, and his cereno courage, won their hearts. He did not claim exclusive privileges. He slept out of doors, ate cheerfully of coarse food, and stood fire with the most stoical of his half-naked troops. His alms were free and unobtrusive. Every wounded soldier knew the grasp of his hand, which always left some token. It is said in Queretaro that he was never overbearing or gruff towards the wretchedest, filthiest wanderer in the city. It was a new sensation. Even a Mexican can admire, can feel passionately affectionate—for a little while.

Even his generals professed this feeling. But Maximilian added to his many mistakes. He did not distrust his nearest friend. Three fates were at work spinning; these were Despair, Avarice, Treachery. The scene was the very black heart of a colonel named Lopez. But you have heard about that. This man's name will not be execrated in Mexico. Mexicans do not long trouble themselves about disreputable people whom they decide not to kill.

Maximilian was first confined in the Convent of Santa Cruz, which had been his headquarters during the siege. He was taken then thence to the Convent of Tersita, next to the Convent of the Capuchins. Prince Salm-Salm, who had been with him at the Capital, and had followed him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in the American war, and rose in the West to the rank of brigadier-general. He had married an American lady, Miss Agnes Le Clerq. She, too, was near.

II.

The Convent of the Capuchins is a type of the ruin that has descended upon ancient public edifices all over Mexico. Its towers, its architectural ornaments, its distinctive marks of any sort, have been razed or torn away. The thick walls enclose chambers paved with tiles, and scantily furnished. The meanest, neglected paintings adorn some of the walls. The windows, like those of all Mexican buildings or dwellings, are barred with iron. It is a natural prison.

My acquaintance opposite found the Archduke and his companion in one of the rooms on the ground floor of this convent, on the afternoon of the 3d of June. Maximilian lay asleep upon the pavement; Prince Salm-Salm sat writing at a coarse table; two sentinels lounged at the entrance.

As the visitor entered, the Prince enjoined caution. "Do not speak too loud, sir," he said; "the Emperor is sleeping."

The visitor took a seat by the table.

"I do not wish," was his response, "to disturb your companion. I merely called to inquire whether I can be of any casual service. I have some acquaintance with Escobedo."

"Escobedo? It is impossible to speak of him. He has already determined."

"Upon what?"

"That the Emperor," replied the Prince, lowering his voice, "shall, of course, die."

"Do not be too sure. Escobedo"——

"It is a mockery. Escobedo will do nothing. The Emperor has applied to Juarez for a postponement. My wife has gone to see him; she should be here to-day. It is just possible"——

Here Maximilian, disturbed, awoke slowly, and raised himself upon his arm.

"Is there, then," he asked, "any further news from Juarez?"

"Not yet to-day. This gentleman only comes from Escobedo."

"What," said the Archduke, wearily, as he got up and approached the table, "is there from Escobedo?"

The visitor explained, as before, that he was not sent, but had come to learn whether he could be of any service.

"Ah, is that all? I thank you. But I fear—"

"Bah!" interrupted the Prince. "The muleteer! the—"

But here the Archduke checked his companion.

"Hush!" he said; "I will trust more to the Princess than a hundred Escobedos. We will wait for her."

"She ought to come," said the Prince anxiously. "She will do what she can."

The speaker quitted his seat and slowly walked the floor. His eye-glass dropped unnoticed from its perch. His fingers writhed nervously behind his back. He tried to hum a tune, but failed. Maximilian sank into the vacant chair. For a few moments he was silent. Then he lifted his eyes with a pleasant smile, and spoke:—

"You are an American, or a Mexican—which?"

"Both. I was born in Guadalahara and have lived in the United States."

Still smiling, the Archduke continued:—

"The Americans, I suppose, would not regret to hear of my death?"

"I think they would; they are not such a people; I hope they will not have to hear of it."

"We shall see." The Archduke's face became sobered, and he spoke abstractedly. "I did what seemed for the best. They deceived me. I am afraid they will all regret—" Here he leaned his head upon his hand, and seemed to be waiting and listening.

The visitor sat uneasily, regarding the two prisoners—one motionless, the other pacing to and fro. The barking of a dog in the sultry street, the sounds of a carousal in an opposite building, the soldiers' voices in the *sawan*, were all cruelly distinct. A few minutes were thus spent. Then a bustle was heard outside; the heavy door was opened, and a soldier announced

"La Senora!"

In an instant Prince Salm-Salm had the newcomer in his arms. She was the voluntary messenger, his wife. She had just arrived from San Luis Potosi, from Juarez. Her face was sunburnt and soiled; her shoes were torn; her whole form trembled with extreme fatigue as she laid her hands upon her husband's shoulders. The Archduke came forward eagerly, waiting for his turn. The Prince was heard to ask in a whisper:

"Have you had any success? What did Juarez say?"

"They will do what they have said in the despatches. They have granted the delay." She turned to Maximilian. "O, your Majesty, I am so glad!"

Maximilian took the Princess' hand and kissed it. "May God bless you, madame!" he said; "you have been too kind to one who is afraid he can never serve you."

The Princess forced a smile. "Do not be too sure of that, your Majesty. I shall have some favor to ask for the Prince here, yet."

"You will never need to ask that, madame," responded the Archduke, leading the lady to a seat. "But you look weary. You are very tired. We can offer you little. Prince, you must care for your——I—"

Turning his face aside, Maximilian moved abruptly towards the window. It was easy to see why. His grief was restrained, but almost audible. The Prince—with one hand on the back of his wife's chair, and with the other uplifted towards the Archduke in mute protestation—could hardly restrain his own.

It was time intrusion should cease. The visitor, who had already gained the door, made an unnoticed salute, and withdrew.

III.

The trial was begun at last. A Military Commission heard the defense, as a matter of form. On the 13th of June Miramon was tried, and Mejia's case was begun. On the morning of the following day Mejia's trial was concluded. Maximilian, pale and ill, was next brought into court. He was defended by Maria Vasquez, Eulalio Ortega, and two others. There was but little time. The charges were read, of conspiracy, of usurpation, of outlawry, of all kinds of crimes. The Judge-Advocate gave notice that no appeal could be had from the court, whose decision would be final.

Ortega, having first protested, in behalf of the Archduke, against the jurisdiction of the court, and against the refusal of a right to appeal, spoke substantially as follows:—

The illustrious prisoner was forced to ask, before a court like this, not justice alone, but clemency. He was a foreign prince, born in a remote land, unacquainted with our country. He came here at the solicitation, as he was told and believed, of the representatives of a majority of Mexicans, and upon the urgent advice of several European sovereigns. He was assured that, the country being disordered and afflicted, his presence would restore order and prosperity.

One of his edicts had appeared terrible. He was, doubtless, said the people, as savage as Miramon, or Mendez, or Marquez, or the rest. Alas! how much Maximilian had regretted this; how much the Prince had been deceived! He was at the mercy, for a time, of his advisers. They told him, at the Capital, that the Liberal cause was overthrown; that Juarez had left Mexico; that the armies Juarez had controlled were utterly disbanded, and of no service to any cause; that they were robbing and devastating the country in small bands; that it would be a disgrace to the Imperial Government and a wrong to the country not to put them down and restore order by the most summary means. Theirs was the policy of no compromise, but blood. Theirs was the hatred that always was, and is, and will be eager to risk all things for the sake of brutally overwhelming and trampling upon a foe. They lied to Maximilian with shrewd, practised tongues. He was one among many. He was a foreigner, who did not know them and their wiles. The truth come home to him at last, months before his downfall. He began to see that he was contending against odds—against the will of the people. He rescinded his policy. He forbade wholesale executions. It has been seen that he consulted his ministry with a view to abdicate the throne. His orders against wholesale executions were disobeyed by nearly all his generals; so were his directions against the enormous forced levies for carrying on the war. His abdication was offered until terms could be made with the whole people. He attempted to make those terms. To make them then was impossible. Marquez, Miramon, Aguirre, Mendez, Mejia, Lopez, Lares—all the leaders of the ministry and the army, still besought him to stand firm. Moved by their solemn assurances, with whom alone he could communicate; knowing the country to be divided in political sentiment; believing that it could not be subjected, even under a republican Government, until a new Government was formed by the people's vote; believing, at last, that it would be nobler and better to stand by the party which had supported him until all hope was lost, he had thrown himself into the breach, and, instead of winning, failed. The counsel said that the decree of the 7th of March, prolonging the contest, and the attempt to perpetuate the empire by creating a regency in case of his death, were perhaps the two greatest errors of the prisoner; but he besought the Government to crown its great triumph by a sublime pardon, and clear itself of a charge of vindictiveness in the moment of triumph, before the nations.

The argument of Vasquez dealt with the political inexpediency of a sentence of death against the prisoner. The enmity of Europe would be aroused at what would be pronounced barbarity by all European nations. The United States, which had recently manifested clemency towards a criminal even worse than Maximilian, in that the former was amative of the country he attempted to dismember—would not but regard the proposed execution of the Archduke with dissatisfaction and reproach. The court was an improper one; it would be said, justly, that such an execution was illegal. He had faith in the republic; but was it not better to show faith to a fallen foe who could do Mexico no further harm, rather than incur the danger of a foreign coalition against the republic hereafter, and the stain of an unfair condemnation? He had confidence in the ability of the republic to maintain itself without a resort to the intended extremity.

The trial was a hideous sham. It closed with a secret session. The verdict was inevitable. The Princess Salm-Salm, the British and Prussian ministers, the counsel of the prisoner, and others, labored to procure a pardon, against hope. The idea of a pardon to Maximilian was an absolute novelty to most of the Liberal chiefs. It would have been a violation of the time-honored traditions of Mexican policy. Mercy to a political prisoner in Mexico! The mere suggestion was preposterous.

IV.

The execution was postponed until the morning of the 19th of June. The people of Queretaro on that morning were sad. Even the ragamuffin army under Escobedo talked unusually low. It was well that Corona had left. It was well that the "American Legion" had been sent with him to the capital. These men are adventurers and have befriended the Liberal cause. But they would have been dangerous friends in the sight of what occurred that day.

Mexicans always rise early. At 6 o'clock the ground to the east of the city, where the execution was to take place, was populous. The prisoners did not leave their quarters until an hour later. Maximilian had already bidden good-bye to his friends. The Princess Salm-Salm, who had labored so hard and so faithfully in his behalf, had been forced to quit the town by Escobedo five days before. The last interview between the Archduke and the Prince had no other witness.

Carriages were provided—one for each prisoner—surrounded by strong guards. The three carriages met in the plaza, and proceeded thence, with the escorts, directly out of the town. A vast, heterogeneous multitude followed and hemmed in the procession. Soldiers, citizens, and *vagueros* on horseback; *mestizos*, *chinos*, and Indians, in coarse *serapas*, broad-brimmed *sombreros*, trowsers of soiled *manta*, and gaudy jackets of deerskin and plush; women, with their heads and faces shrouded in *rebozas* to the eyes; and dark-skinned, half-naked, chattering children, made up the crowd. Softened and purified for the time by sorrow and pity, the faces of these people were not entirely repulsive. The cheeks of many of them were wet with tears. The women sobbed and wailed, and besought their saints with low and tender cries. The men lowered their gaze and muttered in whispers. The soldiers of the guard, generally, assumed a careless, semi-bravado air.

Miramon was the only one of the prisoners whose thoughts were not, apparently, far away. His glance roved from side to side, seeking among the throng. Once he slightly waved his hand in salute to some acquaintance near. His face, though disfigured by the wound which he had received beneath the right eye in the previous battle, was almost good looking. His complexion was clear. He wore a moustache and beard. His dress was neatly arranged.

Mejia sat, dully pondering. He scarcely noticed the crowd. His swarthy face drooped upon his chest. He showed no sign of fear or trembling. He had long been suffering from a disease that had made the thought of death familiar to him.

Maximilian, the loneliest, the most eminent of the doomed, had an expression in his eyes that will never be forgotten by those who saw it in this world. Their gaze was lifted, from the time the carriage emerged from the plaza, just above the heads of the multitude around, towards the east. What they saw was surely not the massive, ruinous walls and roofs, nor the barren mountain sides in the distance, nor the clumps of uncouth trees upon the hills, nor the waving fields beyond the suburbs. They had recalled other landscapes for this, their last look. They had recalled other faces upon which to dwell. On the mouth below a poignant smile seemed to be frozen. With one pale hand the Archduke stroked his long, fair beard; the other rested quietly upon the seat at his side.

When the carriages arrived at the place of execution, a tremor, as of real anguish and regret, shook the crowd that pressed in on every hand. Troops were at once disposed on three sides of a square, leaving that side open towards which the fatal volley was to be fired. Escobedo and his officers approached the carriages. The prisoners were told to descend. Miramon was ready, and the first to leave his seat. Mejia quitted his seat slowly, and with apparent difficulty. Maximilian recovered from his abstraction, took in the whole scene with an awakening glance, and descended, bearing himself calmly as usual, without a word. The places where they were to stand were now pointed out to the three. They took their positions. The reasons for the sentence and their death warrant were recited to them. They were then permitted to speak.

At this supreme moment, could even the closing words of Victor Hugo's passionate appeal for mercy to Maximilian have broken from his own lips, from the foremost rank of the awaiting assemblage, they might indeed have thrilled the mass to a temporary but unavailing fervor. But every syllable would have broken against the hearts of Escobedo and his chiefs like a tempest against walls of rock. At this moment, *also*, the adulation of Mexican liberty and heroism, with which Hugo has preceded his appeal, would have sounded worse than platitude to all acquainted with the history of the country and the race. There is a paraphrase, more just and truthful than the great Frenchman's ignorant and exalted recitations. And thus it is:—

Europe, in 1863, fell upon Mexico. Two monarchies attacked its anarchy; one with a prince, the other with an army, the army bringing in the prince. The world then beheld this spectacle:—On the one hand, this army supporting this prince in an endeavor to erect government out of and above chaos; on the other hand, political hatred, disorder, jealousy, faction, cemented for a time in grand opposition to such an effort. On the one side, the power of an empire backing a well-meaning ruler; on the other side, a host of half barbarians, accustomed to and delighting in warfare and license, a part pretending to support the new empire, but weakening it by enormous excesses, a part goading it to its downfall by warring upon it in bands, by establishing a reign of terror. The Prince justly believed that such a people were incapable of self-control. But the Prince unfortunately did not know that they were incapable of being controlled at all. The race proved that both these assertions were true. It exhibits at this hour the supremacy of passion over reason, of political vengeance over statesmanship and forethought, for the thousandth, but not the ultimate time. To slay is the motto blackening its flag; to slay is the mania in its heart, the intent glittering in its jaundiced eye. It is a bad, devilish, quite irretrievable, spawn of Spaniards, negroes, and Indians.

Behold, here is a man! We do not love him, because of the crime he has committed—whether from his own will and design or not—against the sacred republicanism that we Americans have declared shall prevail on the American continent. But look at him, then look around at these. Is this sacrifice that is about to be made a sacrifice upon the altar of human liberty? Are these the beings who understand, or care, what human liberty really is? In not a single face shall you behold the calm and intelligent and superior aspect of the one gentleman, who stands, the loftiest and the bravest of a fated three, about to expiate before his host of tawny inferiors his great mistake.

"I disclaim," said Maximilian, as the crowd became hushed to hear, "any intention or wish to aggrandize myself at the expense of Mexico. When I was first waited upon as Miramar by the deputation prepared to offer me the crown, I refused. The proposition was pressed upon me. I replied that if a majority of the Mexican people decided that it was for the interest of the country, I should not feel at liberty to refuse. A testimonial to the last effect was brought me by another deputation. The European Governments advised that I should accept. Believing that I was then really furnished with the wish of the Mexican people, I came. I pursued the course that I believed to be the best. Whatever decrees I have issued were issued as a warning, and under a mistaken impression of the real sentiments of a majority of the people, rather than from a despotic or selfish motive. I have been tried by an incompetent and illegal court. My protest has been of no avail. I have a right to demand, and still demand, a more deliberate hearing."

Nothing was said in reply. Maximilian evidently expected nothing. He stood in a firm yet graceful attitude, until Miramon had finished speaking.

The guard was drawn up. Mejia gazed curiously, Miramon with a grim smile, and Maximilian with no particular expression, while this movement was in progress. Then Maximilian beckoned to the sergeant, who went forward and stood for a moment facing the Emperor. The latter drew a handful of Mexican golden ounces, or sixteen-dollar pieces, from his pocket, and placed them in the sergeant's hand.

"I ask one favor. Please to tell your men to aim at my heart. Divide this among them after I am dead. *Adios!* Take a good aim."

The sergeant returned, and took his position on the right of the firing squad. He glanced at Escobedo, and received his answer in a slight nod and significant expression.

"Attention!"

The murmur of pity in the multitude without the military lines almost broke into shouts of protestation. The officers lifted their swords, the soldiers fumbled at their muskets, and frowned down. The stillness then became oppressive.

"Aim!"

"Viva la Mexico!" in a suppressed cry, from Miramon.

"Carlotta! Carlotta!" This word, twice spoken in a thoughtful, tender tone, was the last that ever passed the lips of the Archduke of Austria.—*N. Y World.*

Paid Fire Departments.

The importance of the paid fire departments in our prominent cities is yearly becoming greater. The economical administration of these departments has also become a graver question than ever. In Chicago it has attracted the attention of the *Tribune*, which presents some interesting comparative tables of the relative expense of sustaining a paid fire department in various cities. It gives the following table, which shows first the number of steamers; secondly, the number of men; and, thirdly, the annual cost, in the order represented below:—

Baltimore	7	114	$73,000
Boston	11	281	162,098
Buffalo	7	189	48,470
Cleveland	5	56	39,000
Cincinnati	12	140	141,000
New York	34	584	869,957
Chicago	13	140	245,500

According to this the cost of each steamer is in New York, $25,500; in Baltimore, $10,500; in Cincinnati, $11,750; in Cleveland, $7600; in Buffalo, $6500; and in Chicago, $18,884.

The Chicago *Tribune* is unable to see why the department in Chicago should be so much more expensive than in other places. Allowing for the difference in the cost of living for men and horses in this city, we are unable to see why the same disproportion should prevail here.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE SCHELDT.—A new question has arisen about the Scheldt, a stream already famous in the annals of international litigation. A project for damming it has led to a dispute between Belgium and Holland. The question has been referred to a commission of three engineers, French, Prussian, and English. By a majority of one, this commission has decided that the damming may proceed.

A STATUE OF GENERAL LEE.—Clark Mills, the celebrated sculptor, the designer and moulder of the equestrian statue of General Jackson, at Washington, was here last week. It is stated that he designs making a similar statue of General Lee, and was here for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to that end. —*Lexington (Va.) Gazette.*

BELGIAN GOLD.—The mint of Brussels has just coined gold pieces, with the head of Leopold II, to an amount of £200,000.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Mass Meeting of Colored Persons—The Question of a New Collector.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—A mass meeting of colored persons was held this morning in the Capitol square, at which J. L. C. Denner, one of the many aspirants in this community for the position of Governor, made a long address, advocating strong Union sentiments, but adverse to the social equality doctrines accepted so generally by the blacks. A local notoriety named Ward well made one of his usual radical serio comic speeches, telling the whites present that the great Republican book was still open for sinners to be saved, and that if they turned a deaf ear to the voice of doom neither he nor Hunnicutt could be blamed.

The attendance dispersed quietly, some thirty or forty Germans retiring by invitation to the Republican headquarters, where radical speeches in the Teutonic tongue beguiled the evening.

The question of the Collectorship of internal revenue is again agitating the community of office-seekers here. It has been finally decided to remove Collector James, and each one of half-a-dozen names is mentioned as likely to be his successor. A Mr. P. W. Harwood is thought to have the best chance in the race.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW YORK

Private Meeting Last Night—Important Announcement—One Hundred and Twenty Union Leagues Established in the South.

A secret meeting of the Union League Club was held last night at their rooms in Seventeenth street, the President, Mr. John Jay, in the chair.

Among those present were Judge Peabody, Judge Kirkland, Superintendent Kennedy, and others.

After the minutes of the previous session—which referred to the unsuccessful attempt of the Club to secure the resignation or expulsion of Mr. Greeley—was approved, the President called the attention of the meeting to

THE DEMISE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR KING.

He referred in eulogistic terms to his public life and his well-known patriotism, together with the valuable services of his ancestors to this country in the trying days of the Revolution.

The Secretary then read a series of resolutions on the death of Mr. King, which were unanimously adopted.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY UNION LEAGUES ESTABLISHED IN THE SOUTH.

The President here announced that Mr. Thomas W. Conway, of New Orleans, was present, after having been engaged for several months in the work of organizing Union Leagues throughout the Southern States, as part of the Republican programme for the next Presidential campaign.

After his announcement,

Mr. Conway stated that under the authority of leading public men, including the most prominent Republicans of the country—he proceeded South, some months since, to establish in every county in that section a branch of the organization known as the Union League of America, and his efforts had been crowned with success to such an extent that in ninety days he established one hundred and twenty of these clubs. They embraced blacks and whites, who mingled harmoniously together to further the loyal objects of the organization. He had spoken, he said, to large audiences forty-five times, without having encountered any violation of the freedom of speech.

At the close of his remarks, several members urged the necessity of establishing Union League Clubs in every township in the South, with a view of aiding the Republican party at the next Presidential election.—*N. Y. World.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Veto of the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill—Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President will not wait the ten days allowed him to consider the amendment to the Reconstruction act, but it is expected he will veto it immediately. Congress will then pass it by a two-thirds majority. They feel well assured that they can do this, but I doubt if they are so powerful as at the last session. I think all ideas of impeachment have been given up. The radicals are not disposed to wreck themselves in that way. As it is now, they concede that Mr. Johnson serves them as a rallying point for their party, and without his opposition they would split in pieces. Moreover, they argue that his trial would last until his term of office expired. It is now supposed that Congress will adjourn by next Tuesday, although the Mexican question, which the Northwest appears determined to push hard, may detain it a day or two longer.

Programme for a Political Movement on Mexico.

War with Mexico is already concocted at the White House. The programme is developed somewhat on the Polk and Pierce plan. The Democrats are to ring the changes of "On to Mexico" on the Maximilian dodge, larding it with a pretended censure of Seward, just enough to blind the radicals to its partizan character. Seward is to take up the Santa Anna affair as an international matter and manipulate it vigorously into a *casus belli*, the old General having agreed to the risk of his present captivity for the sake of his share of the spoils and glory. The President will remain quiet in the White House, send in his fourth reconstruction veto promptly, give no occasion for further business in Congress, and thus secure an early adjournment. Then Seward is to tinkle his little bell without let or hindrance. Meanwhile, the Austrian officers are to await in Havana for Seward's signal. John B. Weller is to sound the tocsin on the Pacific coast. He received his cue more than two months ago at the White House, and is now hobnobbing with Steedman at New Orleans, who is placed there to occupy a focal point for filibustering. Rousseau is held in reserve for Secretary of War in place of Stanton, and, if that cannot be effected, is to supersede Sheridan in Texas, and organize. A Dutch nobody represents us at the City of Mexico; the Church party in Mexico are in *cahoot* with Santa Anna and Seward; an Austrian fleet is to play its part on the coast. The plot is matured, the train laid, and it only awaits the adjournment of Congress and the tinkle of Seward's bell to touch the match and fire the train. The ides of next March are to see Santa Anna Military Governor of Mexico, enjoying in security his extensive Mexican estates beneath the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. President Johnson is to redeem his administration with this new extension of the area of freedom, and make a vigorous run for a second term of office. The White House is again, as in 1846, the centre of an active cabal, which will soon draw the attention of the nation from the present doings of Congress and concentrate it on Seward's *coup d'etat*. The decree has already gone forth, and its echo will come back from Mexico about the time of the adjournment of Congress, or soon thereafter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A gentleman called to see a tenement that was to let. It was shown him by a pretty, chatty woman, whose manners charmed her visitor. "Are you to be let, too?" inquired he, with a languishing look. "Yes," said she, "I am; I'm to be let alone."

—The Princess Alice has commenced a round of the London hospitals, under the guidance of Mr. Paget. She has visited St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, and the Lying-in Hospital.

—The man that forgets a good deal that has happened, has a better memory than he who remembers a great deal that never happened.

—Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

—A young lady being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

—Signal for a bark—Pulling a dog's tail.

SECOND EDITION

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Unsuccessful Search After the Supposed New Island in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Another expedition has returned from an unsuccessful search for the reported new island in the Pacific. The search extended to longitude 160 west and latitude 41 north. Discolored water was found extending 250 miles south, east, and west, and 80 miles wide, with no bottom at 150 fathoms.

From the discolored water, and birds seen, it is believed an island exists in the locality visited.

Arrived, ship Joseph A. Pratt, from Liverpool.

From Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—The United States gunboat Conemaugh has arrived from Charleston, S. C. The brig Waverly, thirty-eight days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for New York, has arrived. The ship George Griswold, for New York, and barque Flora, for Baltimore, would shortly sail. The barque Chalmuck had been chartered to load for New York at £900. Exchange on London, 22¼.

Fire in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Messrs. Hunter, Ringgold & Co.'s linseed oil and grain drying establishment, near Walker's Point Bridge, was burned this morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $5000.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A cargo of 500,000 pounds of coffee arrived to-day, from Pantarinas, making the importation this year about 6,000,000 pounds. The coffee market is quiet. Flour, quiet at $6@6·50. Wheat, $1·70@1·75.

Barley, 1·20. Legal Tenders, 72@72¼ cents.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

William Stover was charged with larceny, as bailee, of $27 50 belonging to Geo. M. Stetzel. The defendant was in the employ of Mr. Stetzel, who is a huckster. Mr. Stetzel testified that he gave the defendant money with which to buy vegetables, etc., for trade, and, instead of so doing, the defendant bought himself beets and otherwise used it for himself.

But this was held not to be larceny as bailee. Bailment is where a man is intrusted with money or other personal property for a specific purpose, to deliver to some other person named, or to return it to the owner, to keep in his custody for a time, and then to surrender the possession of it to some certain person. And the misappropriation of money so entrusted to another is larceny as bailee. But this was not such a case. In this case the money was given to the defendant, not to give to any particular person, nor to be returned itself to the prosecutor, but to spend in the purchase of goods.

The offense of larceny as bailee was not created to punish every misappropriation of personal goods, but only such as is mentioned in the statute, by which is not the one made out in this case. Under these circumstances the defendant was not criminally reponsible to the law for this dishonesty, but may be pecuniarily punished in a civil action; and hence the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Christian Kneass, Esq., for defendant.

Jacob Worner was acquitted of a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. It was shown that the dog barked and growled at a man one morning, but it was not shown that he ever was guilty of such conduct toward any one else on any other occasion. And as it is necessary to show, in a charge of this kind, that the dog complained of has, by his repeated misbehavior, become a nuisance and terror to the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and that the owner had knowledge of such a state of affairs, and as this was not proven, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Sydney Kelly (colored) was charged with burglary and with receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. The evidence was that the house No. 625 Shippen street was broken into between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening of June 24, and 5 o'clock of the morning of the next day. Early that morning he gave a man a pair of shoes, that were pledged at a pawnbroker's. They were recovered from the pawnbroker, and identified as shoes that were stolen from the house that was burglariously entered.

Mr. Dwight explained the law in regard to burglary, and argued that this evidence was entirely reconcilable with the theory of the prisoner's guilt of the charge in the first count; but if they were not satisfied on that point, then there was sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction under the second count, charging receiving stolen goods with a guilty knowledge.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the second count. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years and six months.

Patrick Forrest was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Policeman Charles C. Matthews. The officer testified that on the 2d day of this month he arrested the defendant at Sixth and Spring Garden streets for drunkenness, and at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets the defendant drew a knife and inflicted several severe stabs on his arm.

The prisoner had the appearance of an honest, industrious workingman. He stated that, for some days previous to this occurrence, he had been wandering about the city in search of employment, and, being cast down in spirits by repeated disappointments, had been drinking rather to excess. On this day he had become intoxicated to such a degree that he was almost insensible; and if he did cut the officer—and he had no reason to doubt the evidence—he had no knowledge whatever of it. He regretted it as much as any one.

The jury looked at the evidence to establish the offense, and the prisoner's statement of drunkenness was an aggravation, and rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that drunkenness was only an aggravation of crime, and he would therefore sentence according to the degree of crime of which the prisoner had been convicted. Sentenced to County Prison for 18 months.

Ellen Wells was charged with the larceny of a pair of pants, belonging to Henry Nicholas.

The evidence was that the prosecutor intrusted the pants to the defendant for safe keeping; she and another woman pawned a pair of pants that nearly resembled those that blonged to the prosecutor, but which could not be positively identified as the same; and when the prosecutor asked the defendant for them, she made an insulting reply.

The bill of indictment only charged larceny, that is, stealing or feloniously taking the articles, and not receiving them and afterwards dishonestly disposing of them; and hence another question of law arose, whether the offense made out or attempted to be made out by the evidence was larceny; or whether the bill was properly drawn. The Judge said he would reserve the decision of the question, and at present leave only the question of fact to be dealt with. And the jury, though the pants alleged to have been pawned were not identified, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Joseph Turner was charged with assault and battery upon his wife. Mrs. Turner kept a liquor store, and Mr. Turner was hard up. He went to Mrs. Turner's money-drawer, and endeavored to take out some money. She pushed him away, and he struck her.

Mrs. Turner was carrying on this business with her own capital before she married the defendant, and then after her marriage, the proceeds of the business were her own property, and subject to execution for her debts; and the defendant had no right thereto as he would have had had she started the business after marriage. But though he had been entitled to the money, he was not justified in committing this violence against his wife. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for one week.

This case concluded the business of the day. The jurors, having served two weeks, were discharged from further attendance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 12, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¼@108¼ for June and August 7·30s; 111¾ for 1862 5-20s; 109¾ for 1864 5-20s; 109¾ for 1865 5-20s; and 108¾ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, and old do. at 95¾, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 36¼, an advance of ¼; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 27 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 5 for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Union sold at 63½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 140½. 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 104 for Southwark; 27 for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 70 for City.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 55 for Morris Canal; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in full supply on call at 4@5 per cent, with a good deal refused by leading houses at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is more carefully examined, but while strictly first-class and short sells at 6@7 per cent. Second rate passes at 8@10, and there is a good deal of "extra hazardous" at corresponding high interest. Present indications favor an easy money market on call, but August may produce a different state of things. On the 15th proximo, compound notes to the extent of $50,000,000 fall due, and their mode of payment become of interest to borrowers. If the Treasury pays them it will probably put itself in funds by selling gold, and drawing its balances with the National Banks close by, two operations not favorable to rampant speculation. Should the Department, however, issue the 5 per cent. certificates in exchange for them, there will be no vibration in the money market of consequence. With 5-20s at 108¾ for the new issue, it is the plain duty of Mr. McCulloch to pay every dollar of compounds as they mature. The crop advices from all sections of the country are of the most favorable character, and it is now almost certain that the harvest of 1867 will exceed in quantity and quality anything ever known. This bright prospect may be darkened, but such is the appearance of things at present, taking the concurrent testimony of careful and experienced judges."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

4 sh Morris Cl Pf....118¾ | 200 sh Leh V R sc....24

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	2d..100	100 sh Read R	b30. 52¾
$300 do. New	100	do.	b30. 52¾
$500 do. Old	96¾	5 sh Union Bk	62¾
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	97¾	150 sh N Penna R	29¾
$4000 Cam & Bur 6s	95	11 sh Penna R	29¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	89¾	9 do.	29¾
200 sh Ocean Oil	b60. 2¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 108¾@108¾; do., June, 108@108¾; do., July, 108@108¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., August, 1864, 118¾@119; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¾@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¾@115; Gold, 138¾@138¾. Silver, 131¾@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 12.—The Flour Market is extremely quiet, but the better grades are very scarce and command relatively higher figures, while common descriptions are almost unsalable; sales of 400@500 barrels in small lots to the home consumers at $10@12·50 ₱ bbl for Northwestern extra family, $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, $14@17 for fancy, $9@9·50 for extras, and $8@8·50 for superfine. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $8·75. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour to fix quotations.

The receipts of Wheat are trifling; small sales of red at $2·75@3; California is offered at $3·30. A small sale of Rye at $1·56. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged; small sales of yellow at $1·18, and Western mixed at $1·16. Oats are advancing and a small lot sold at 95c.

There is but little Quercitron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is firm at $42 ₱ ton.

In Groceries and Provisions no change.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....82

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Howling for the Constitution.

From the Herald.

Among the howling dervishes of the Copperhead Democracy who can do the loudest and longest howling for the Constitution are two of the members from this city in the present Congress—James Brooks and Fernando Wood. On Tuesday last, just before the passage of the new Reconstruction bill, the howling of Brooks for the Constitution was painful to hear, and the howling of Wood was equally dismal. The howl of the one was that of a hungry Bohemian whose occupation is gone, and the howl of the other was that of the political huckster who could find no ten thousand dollar job in the bill before the House. At the conclusion of all this melancholy, senseless, and useless howling, "Old Thad. Stevens," in closing up the debate, in a plain statement of the actual political situation of the South and of the absolute and exclusive powers of Congress over the subjugated Rebel States, made short and decisive work of the constitutional twaddle of our two howling dervishes, and the bill was passed—yeas, 119; nays, 31.

According to the historian Brooks, this bill upsets the Bill of Rights, the old English barons and their Magna Charta, the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, and every natural and national law, in addition to the Constitution. It is worse, he protested, than the law of conquest applied by the Tartars to China; it has no parallel "except in the inhuman conduct of the Duke of Alva;" it out-Herods the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, and lacks the wisdom of the negro governments of Hayti and Liberia. Master Brooks knew not what the President of the United States would do; but, said Master B., "were I in his position I know what I would do before sending this bill back to Congress. I would send Sheridan to Massachusetts and Maine, and Sickles to Walrussia, to teach the Esquimaux. Why should Mr. Johnson be afraid of impeachment? Let them impeach." We fear, however, that this appealing from Felix to Cæsar will not be heard by the "man at the other end of the avenue."

The indignant howling for the Constitution by the representative of the New York *Express* was appropriately followed by the pathetic constitutional howl of the representative of the old exploded Copperhead *Daily News;* but it must be confessed that Fernando Wood, in this effort as a humanitarian, is only surpassed by Greeley in his abounding charity for Jeff. Davis. But what does all this constitutional howling signify? It is "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Messrs. Brooks and Wood, like old Rip Van Winkle waking up from his long sleep, are seven years behind time. Their pleadings and howlings for the Constitution might have been to some purpose seven years ago, if administered in the right direction. But within this interval of seven years we have had a tremendous conflict with a hostile confederacy of rebellious States, which, repudiating the Constitution, and setting themselves up as an independent power, undertook, by force of arms, to establish a separate government. They were subdued, and thus became subject to the laws of war and the will of the conqueror. Hence, their system of African slavery, the corner-stone of their hostile confederacy, has been abolished, and thus, in all other respects, they have fallen absolutely under the discretion of Congress and the victorious loyal States.

These essential historical facts are overlooked by all these howlers for the Constitution in discussing this subject of reconstruction, from Brooks and Wood down to the Charleston *Mercury*. With them the Rebellion was nothing more than a constitutional election riot, or series of riots, running through a period of four years, and all that has been done since in the way of pains and penalties has been unconstitutional and in violation, too, of King John's compact with those old English barons.

In the progress of events, nevertheless, we dare say that some even of these old fossil politicians and constitutional howlers will be brought to their senses. They have yet to learn, however, that the Constitution itself is not what it was seven years ago, but that, in the single amendment abolishing slavery, we have accomplished in the Constitution a greater revolution than was effected from fifty years of civil wars in Rome, from Sylla to Augustus, or in fifty years of the civil wars of England, beginning with Charles the First and ending with William of Orange. Yes, in this single amendment we have a greater revolution in the cause of human progress and human rights than has been accomplished in France from that terrible convulsion of 1789 down to this day, and there are still other amendments soon to become part of our supreme law of the land. How absurd, then, is this Copperhead howling over the Constitution of 1860, when the Constitution of 1867 has taken its place, tearing out the State rights notions of Calhoun and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of 1856 by the roots!

The war has settled the question. Congress has full authority to reconstruct the conquered Rebel States according to the Constitution, not as it was, but as it is. This will be done, and through these Southern military provisional governments. The ordeal is established, and the States concerned must pass through it. All things considered, too, we are getting on very well. President Johnson has blundered sadly, and persists in his blunders. Northern Copperhead and Southern fire-eating howlers for the Constitution have created some trouble; radical fanatics have stood in the way as stumbling-blocks, and mock heroic philanthropists, such as Greeley and Gerrit Smith, in behalf of Jeff. Davis, have made "confusion worse confounded;" but still the good work of reconstruction goes on. Jeff. Davis is out of the way on straw bail, under the protection of the New Dominion of Canada, and if Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and all these Copperhead howlers for the Constitution were with the self-exiled President of the so-called Confederate States, the good work would go on a great deal faster.

A Generous Policy the One Thing Needful

From the Times.

General Sickles, in his letter to Senator Trumbull, enunciates an opinion which should not be overlooked in the deliberations of Congress. Recognizing the enfranchisement of the negroes as "the true conservative guarantee against reaction" at the South, he deprecates as unnecessary any sweeping penalty in the shape of white disfranchisement. "The people," he remarks, "can surely be intrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the Rebellion the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things." The necessity of making residents of ability and experience available for the new State Governments is dwelt upon by the General, who urges a more liberal amnesty as, in his judgment, "essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction."

These views are not original with General Sickles, but his hearty adoption of them adds immensely to the force of an argument with which only Rebels have been supposed to sympathize. In the naked, unqualified form in which it has been advocated by Mr. Greeley, it is inadmissible. There is a certain euphony in the proposition "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," and a certain plausibility which may satisfy those who would reduce everything to the standard of barter. But since negro suffrage has been enacted as a right as well as a measure of expediency, there would be neither justice nor wisdom in a dicker that would at once render the authors and directors of the Rebellion eligible for place and power. General Sickles does not propose this. But he does propose, with evident propriety, that the wholesale disabilities which in some quarters are demanded, shall be discountenanced, and that, instead, a liberal policy shall be adopted, looking to the future usefulness of a large class who are at present debarred from the public service.

As a matter of safety, General Sickles says truly that the enfranchisement of the freedmen is sufficient. Apart from the question of right, which remains debatable, the negro vote has been created as a means of securing the lasting predominance of the loyal element in the South. The assumption is that this vote will be on the Union side, and as a general thing it is doubtless correct. With peace and unity thus secured, what necessity can there be for imposing disabilities upon men whose future political life depends wholly upon the confidence of the Union masses? Reconstruction is now possible only on the safe basis laid down by Congress; why insist upon penalties not essential to the public weal, and which at the same time deprive the States of the services of individuals the best qualified to promote their welfare? A loyal constituency may well be intrusted with the selection of its servants; and if it choose men who were once disloyal, may it not be held to be the most proper judge of its own interests?

The suggestion of General Sickles invests these considerations with a practical importance which has hitherto not been appreciated. So long as the question was abstract in its nature—so long as it was argued on its general merits, irrespective of the circumstances of the South, it possessed comparatively little weight. Its aspect is materially altered by the testimony of the Military Commander of North and South Carolina. His competency as a witness cannot be assailed. The most rigid of the faithful will not impugn his fidelity to the radical idea of reconstruction. We have deemed it our duty more than once to criticize some acts of his administration as needlessly severe and vexatious, but the fact that his course has been in any respect susceptible of this interpretation, adds significance to his present appeal. It is an appeal for the adoption of a more conciliatory policy towards parties concerned in the Rebellion, preferred by an officer whose errors have been on the side of stringency, and who has had the best possible opportunities of judging as well as to the strength and trustworthiness of the loyal vote as to the disposition of those in whose behalf he recommends "a more liberal amnesty."

It is scarcely possible that any legislation will be attempted this session in the direction indicated by General Sickles. We should be glad to see something of the kind engrafted upon one or the other of the supplementary bills now before Congress, not because it is essential to the completion of the reconstruction process, but because it would exert a happy influence upon the Southern people. Meanwhile, under the law as it is, and as it will be when amended, a wide discretion is left to the district commanders, which, under General Grant's instructions, may be used most advantageously. True, this discretionary authority does not apply to the disabilities which exist in the shape of exclusion from office, but it may liberalize and soften the disfranchising conditions to an extent that would be extremely desirable.

Harsh as the policy of Congress is, we believe that it is not intended to entail prolonged punishment, still less prolonged injustice. Senator Wilson's remark, the other day, was but a repetition of assurances given last session, while the existing law was under debate. The present disfranchisement, he said in substance, will be maintained only until reconstruction shall have been satisfactorily accomplished. That finished, the penalty now enforced will be remitted. Mr. Sherman and other Republicans equally pronounced in their views have held similar language. We cherish the hope, therefore, that a policy more generous than the strict letter of the law is by no means remote, if the Southern people in the interior comply with the terms laid down, and so justify the confidence which alone can cement a restored Union.

The Reconstruction Blunder.

From the World.

General Sickles, in his letter to Senator Trumbull, objects to the Reconstruction laws now in force that they form parts of different and incongruous systems. The disfranchising provisions, he says, belong to the constitutional amendment scheme which was first proposed as the basis of restoration, the object of the disfranchisement being to prevent the Rebel element getting the ascendancy in the State Governments. But in the new scheme proposed in the Reconstruction acts, General Sickles says, the same object was sought to be accomplished by an entirely different method, namely, by the enfranchisement of the blacks to overbalance the disloyal vote. He therefore thinks that in logic, though not in law, these two systems mutually exclude each other, and that the last ought in consistency to supersede and displace the first. This reasoning is plausible in itself, but it overlooks the utterly partisan standpoint from which the subject is viewed by Congress.

The sole purpose of Congress has been from the first, and is, to keep the States out until they can be relied on to act with the Republican party. In this view, the two systems are not incompatible, but are necessary complements of each other. The exclusion of white voters by the Constitutional Amendment was insufficient to secure a Republican majority, the excluded classes forming but a minority of the white citizens. On the other hand, the enfranchisement of the negroes, taken alone, would not suffice, since in all the States but two the negroes are a minority of the population. To insure Republican majorities it is deemed necessary not only to enfranchise all the negroes, but to disfranchise a sufficient number of the whites to bring the votes of the two races so near to an equality that the office-seeking whites and their friends, by uniting with the negroes, will turn the scale in favor of the Republican party. General Sickles is therefore mistaken in considering the two schemes as incongruous. They are necessary parts of the same system, each being as essential to the main design as are both blades of a pair of shears to enable either to do its work. It is disgraceful that party aims should govern the policy of Congress on so momentous a subject; but the end being once decided upon, there is no inconsistency in the double means.

General Sickles makes another objection to the system of disfranchisement, which is, in every view, perfectly well taken and solid. The disfranchising clauses will place the Governments of the Southern States in hands totally incompetent to administer them. He gives as a reason why he has displaced none of the State officers in his district, that the restriction placed by Congress upon filling places from the disfranchised classes leaves him no materials for selection capable of discharging the duties. This statement, coming from a source which Republicans have no reason to impeach, ought to arrest their attention. How are the State Governments to be administered after the reorganization, with the disfranchised classes excluded? The present State officers will then be superseded and go out, as a matter of course. But if General Sickles cannot find men among those not disfranchised fit to fill occasional vacancies, how is a whole State Government, with its innumerable local offices, to be manned and equipped by popular election? A general in command feels responsible for the success of his appointees, and hesitates to fill public positions with men incapable of performing their duties. But a mass of ignorant negroes, tickled with the novelty of voting, will feel no such responsibility or hesitation. Any demagogue bold and pushing enough to get a caucus nomination is sure to command their votes. Nor can they be blamed for making a bad choice, when the declared ineligibility of competent men takes away all possibility of making a good one. They may as well vote for negroes as for whites, when they are forbidden to vote for any white men whose qualifications command their respect. The consequence will be, that at the most important crisis in public affairs the most ignorant and incapable men in the community will be charged with their management.

That the State offices will be mostly filled by negroes is a necessary consequence of the policy of Congress. A premium is put on incapacity by rendering it alone eligible to office. The respect which the negroes should naturally feel for superior abilities being thus destroyed by degrading all men of ability and experience into political outcasts, the contests for offices will be mere sordid scrambles of incompetent men; and where all respect for abilities is thus abolished by law, the negroes will scout the idea that their modesty should restrain them from seeking public positions for themselves. Forming an overwhelming majority of the party with which they act, they will possess the power and claim the right to elect men of their color to every office. Besides the strong attractions which such places have for white men, they will be doubly prized by the negroes, first as removing the badge of inferiority stamped upon them by their color, and secondly because the emoluments of office will be tempting advances upon the wages they can earn in any private employment.

The necessary result of the negro *régime* in the South to which the policy of Congress inevitably tends is official insolence and white insubordination, leading through countless broils to universal anarchy. If Congress persists in its absurd reconstruction policy, it can never safely withdraw its armies. Bad as military government is, it would be an elysium in comparison with the intolerable insolence of negro rule over the subject whites. The white population, exasperated to madness by such degradation, would rise against the negro Governments and demolish them the moment external military pressure was withdrawn. They outnumber the negroes almost everywhere, and although disfranchisement may reduce them to a minority at the ballot-box, it leaves them a majority for a fight. The reconstructed Governments, with their negro officers, will not stand a month without military support. Congressional reconstruction, instead of ending our troubles, will introduce the final act of a terrible tragedy, with the extermination of one race or the other for its catastrophe.

The Roman Pageant.

From the Independent.

The Eternal City has recently been the scene of one of those gorgeous and imposing ceremonial displays with which the Church of Rome delights to captivate the senses of the multitude. The martyrdom of St. Peter, just eighteen centuries ago, and the canonization of twenty-five servants of the Church who laid down their lives in Japan for the sake of their religion, furnished the occasion for the glittering pageant. Previous to the grand exhibition of religious pomp beneath the dome of St. Peter's, a public consistory was held by the Holy Father, at which were gathered, in their pontifical robes, more than four hundred Roman Catholic bishops, coming from every part of the world. The Pope addressed the assembled clergy in a formal allocution. Their presence was interpreted as a testimony to their zeal and devotedness in the cause of the Church. It was held up to the faithful as an illustration of their fidelity to the Holy See, and as an example to the enemies of Rome of the universal power which is still exercised by the chair of St. Peter.

The Roman Catholic clergy of this country were largely represented on the occasion. They came, like the wise men of the East to Bethlehem, with costly gifts in their hands. A quarter of a million of dollars in gold coin, and a silver model of one of the famous American yachts, which was the contribution of the faithful in the United States, placed his Holiness in excellent good humor, and drew from his lips a specimen of the pleasantries with which reverend ecclesiastics are wont to edify their docile listeners. This diversion of the hard earnings of American labor from the cause of the Fenians to the objects of the Church was doubtless regarded as an omen of happy import. The Pope spoke of the devotion and generosity of his American children in terms of gracious approval, and was profuse in compliments to all who represented the interests of this country.

But the grand object of attraction was on a subsequent day, when all the resources of St. Peter's were combined to give dramatic effect to the canonization of the martyrs. The first scene was the illumination of the whole city on the previous evening, bathing the towers and steeples of Rome as in a sea of liquid fire. With the earliest rays of the morning sun, a procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers passed in shining apparel and solemn array from the Vatican to St. Peter's, while the dazzled multitude that swarmed in the streets and on the house-tops rent the air with their acclamations. The Pope was borne in triumph on his jewelled throne by the shoulders of men. The interior of St. Peter's presented a spectacle of bewildering grandeur. Every foot of space in that vast area was occupied by a promiscuous crowd of all nations and languages. The church was decorated with a splendor surpassing the Temple of Solomon in all its glory. Its massive columns and graceful arches were hung with cloth of gold, silver tapestries, crimson silk in endless profusion, and works of religious art by the greatest masters. The dim religious light of the ancient sanctuary yielded to the intolerable blaze of many millions of wax candles. The Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek was celebrated by the Pope. The magnetism of the immense audience, which included the loftiest dignitaries of Church and State, the solemn music, the display of military arms and banners, the religious associations of the scene, kindled a fervid enthusiasm, and held the strongest heads as by a spell of enchantment. One bewildered worshipper was so excited by the occasion that he lost his senses, and committed suicide on the spot.

The immediate motive of such a gorgeous exhibition at this time has not been expressly declared; but it is in perfect accordance with the usual policy of the Church of Rome to appeal to the imagination through the medium of the senses. It presented the influence and power of the Church in a visible, spectacular form. More than any arguments addressed to the understanding, more than all the cold deductions of logic, more than the most impressive suggestions of passionless and serene wisdom, was that holiday pageant adapted to gain possession of the hearts of the multitude. The impressible Italian nature is roused to its highest possibilities in such an atmosphere; while less ardent temperaments are fired by example and sympathy. The Roman Church has always understood the secret of bringing this element of human nature to bear on the promotion of its interests. It looks upon men and women not as beings of pure contemplation, not as endowed by their Creator with exclusively spiritual attributes, not indeed as capable of high intellectual advancement; but rather as children of a larger growth, who are to be tempted, as if by sweetmeats, and cakes, and fine clothes, to the pursuit of virtue and the attainment of salvation.

The Church makes great account of the power of association. If it makes provision for the indulgence of ascetic tendencies, and the gratification of a taste for solitary life, it presents innumerable points of contact for persons of a contrary disposition. It finds an effective agency in the aggregate of numbers. A crowd assembled in the midst of consummate architectural splendors, in an atmosphere perfumed with the odors of incense and soothed with the strains of the grand ecclesiastical music of the middle ages, presents all the conditions for a profound religious influence. It is not necessary to believe that this is mere illusion of the imagination and the senses. The spiritual truth, of which every form of religious worship is to a greater or less degree the symbol, is brought out of the sphere of abstraction, held in solution, so to speak, and presented in a state to be assimilated by the individual.

Still, we do not look upon the late scenic exhibitions at Rome as any proof of the increasing power of the Church over the most advanced life of the community. The best minds at the present day which bow at the Catholic altar utter an inward protest against the pretensions of the Pope and the dogmas of the creed. Many who are more faithful than Mazzini to the visible allegiance to its authority, agree with him in the opinion that death has seized upon its vitals, and that a worthier manifestation of truth is in reserve for humanity.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 53 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 9

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES Alley.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Errieson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Recreation and Angel & Wolf's Farm.
THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.
Season Tickets, $3 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Meyers, No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuse's, No. 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 8 6

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful. MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mw6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 66

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(L. to G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
5 8 mwfm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city
FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 28

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 20

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES.
STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.
NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first-class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books, and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.
The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. None of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the hands of Safe manufacturers, it can be made good again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might allow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one. The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is numbered 12017. Let us hear from you.
Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
DORSON & RAINER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
S. W. corner ROANOKE Square and W. WIDE WATER Street.
N. B.—We forgot to mention the fact that when the Safe was taken from the fire it was unlocked without difficulty by its own key.
7 10 6t D. & R.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 423 VINE Street.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
10 1 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUT SIDE PAGES.]

THE IRISH DEPUTATION.

Farewell Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Evening—Parting Greetings of Philadelphia to Rev. Drs. Denham and Hall—A Large Audience and Interesting Addresses.

Last evening the Academy was thronged at an early hour; a large convocation of Philadelphia citizens there convened to extend farewells to those whom but a short time since they had welcomed to their city—to extend parting greetings of the churches of Philadelphia to Rev. James Denham, D.D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D., delegates of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to the American Presbyterian churches.

Above the stage the banners of Great Britain and America were entwined gracefully, folding in the centre the evergreen harp of Erin, over which appeared the motto:—

"The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." Gen., xxxi, 49.

While directly opposite, ornamenting the centre of the balcony circle, the "Union jack" and stars and stripes hung festooned, beneath the motto:—

"The British and American Churches, the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty."

At eight o'clock precisely the guests of the evening appeared on the stage, accompanied by the prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the of the city, and others.

Rev. Dr. Schenck moved that ex-Governor Pollock take the chair, and also read the names of the vice-presidents and officers of the meeting, as follows:—

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D., of Pittsburg; Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, D. D., James W. Weir, Esq., Samuel J. Perkins, Esq.

Secretaries—Rev. M. E. Dwight, D. D., George Junkin, Jr., Esq., William Getty, Esq., Rev. J. W. Mears, William Purvis, Esq., C. Stuart Patterson, Esq.

The exercises commenced by the vast congregation rising and singing the 100th Psalm, commencing:—

"All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice."

A fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Ex-Governor Pollock, in offering some introductory remarks, desired to consult brevity in whatever he did. A few weeks ago we assembled in one of our churches to welcome to our city delegates from foreign shores to the Presbyterian Church of this country. That was no unmeaning ceremony; hearts felt for hearts; emotions true met warm emotions from our brothers coming from that far-off, loved land. They have been with us and among us. They have looked upon our country, have seen our mountains; they have passed our rivers; they have walked through our cities, and entered our happy homes. They have beheld our wealth and have entered into our loved institutions and public schools, passing into those places where all the youth—none debarred—can attain that richest of gems—education. They have been received with the grasp of friendship into our families, and have occupied our pulpits. They have seen our country; have seen how true nationality is the highest standard of manhood; have witnessed the power of the ballot-box, to which, thank God, the nation restricts none. All this have they seen! and we meet to-night, not to welcome, but to part—to say farewell!! How often is parting but the sad antithesis of meeting! We meet to give them God-speed to their loved Ireland. May any unkindness, if unkindness there be here, be surrendered. Oh, may England and America be forever bound in the holy ties of true fellowship; and when all things of this earth have passed away, and our tears have been dried in that land beyond the river, may we meet to sing the praise around the throne of God in Heaven, where angels meet, where there are no differences of nationality, where all are brethren—in God, in Christ, and in the Holy Spirit.

ADDRESS OF REV. R. ADAIR, D. D.

Rev. Robert Adair, D. D., said:—We meet to bid you farewell! you who have seen our country and our homes! But a short time since we welcomed you. How quick the time has passed, and how pleasantly, too! If you have experienced but half the joy that we have, you are amply compensated for the danger of crossing the stormy waves of old ocean. When you land safely on your shores, as we pray you may, what a shout of welcome will rend the air! and re-echoing across the wide waste, we will hear that you still remember us kindly. You have seen what we are and what we do. You will speak of us when gone, how we have lived, of our towering mountains, of our rippling streams, of our free institutions, of our luxuriant fields and great cities, and, too, that the laborer is equal with the millionaire in this land of the free; and you will tell your brethren that they know not half of what we are. As we bid you an affectionate farewell, we give you all the wishes that can come from Christian hearts, and you will carry with your progress to the homes so loved that you have left, our kindest and most sincere feelings for your welfare. If God shall smile upon our efforts to make this land a mountain of holiness, we shall succeed, but to do this we want your earnest prayers.

Though the Atlantic rolls between us, yet we belong to the same circle, of the same brotherhood, of one God, one faith, one baptism—one God the Father above all. As our late revered President said, "If God be with us in this struggle for national life and perpetuity of our free institutions, we shall succeed. If He withhold His omnipotent hand, we shall surely fail." Let our prayer, as brethren, as friends, as Christians, be that the bond of union between our countries shall grow stronger, better, and holier.

ADDRESS OF REV. JAMES DENHAM, D. D.

I do not believe that I have had the pleasant privilege of addressing before so large, so noble an assemblage of citizens and friends, as is here convened to-night! And it is with great pleasure that I address this, the first meeting in your city. I come here commissioned by the Church and the people of my country, to give to the people and to the churches of America, the assurance that whatever have been the representations or misrepresentations of your enemies and our false friends, that there were feelings of jealousy, of distrust, of unkindness lingering in British hearts, and abiding in Irish bosoms towards the people of the United States, the great commission I was to fulfil was to tell all the people of this great land, that there is no foundation, no truth whatever in such statements. They are the statements of our mutual enemies. (Applause.) On our part, the people across the water, there is only this one sentiment and true feeling, of deepest respect, of strongest friendship, of true brotherhood to the people and churches of this land. (Applause.)

We come here to give expression to that feeling, and have done so, with the deep earnestness of our hearts, to this city, as the first one in this great nation. We have travelled over your railroads, and sailed on your pleasant rivers; have met with your people in their cities and in their towns, and can say with gladness that we have received everywhere, of all parties, from all the people with whom we have come in contact, the fullest and truest manifestations on the part of the citizens of America; the same feelings existing towards us, that holy feeling of amity and love. (Applause.) I rejoice that I shall be enabled to go home and give to those princely merchants and pious ministers, and the people of the land, the reciprocal assurances that whatever some may have said regarding the feelings of you, my friends, towards us; that we are brothers; and that on all hands we received dear and strong manifestations of kindness and friendship of the American people.

We have now, after two months, had the great privilege of passing across your country, of traversing at least the corners of your great prairies, of penetrating hundreds of miles of your wondrous forests, of climbing your steep and towering mountains—the Alleghenies and the White Range—and as we have looked forth on all lands, everywhere we have seen that which has riveted our attention; things so exquisite, so wonderful, so big, so grand, that demanded our highest admiration. We go back to our own land with a higher light, to tell our people of a country regarding which they have no just ideas—regarding which you yourselves, as well as the people of all the world, have no just conception.

But it was not alone to look on this great nation in its material form that we have come. It was the object of our coming to visit your churches, and give expression to the feeling that has been so long in our hearts in Ireland with regard to the churches of America. We have looked upon them throughout some parts of the land, and we have seen so much splendor of wealth and exquisite skill and singular elements of beauty and tastefulness in the whole arrangement of your places of worship, that we were surprised with pleasure. And what about the preaching?

I must say, in regard to that, that I have been most miserably disappointed! Pardon me for saying so. I had expected on coming here to have heard at least an odd number of great and eloquent sermons. I am free to tell you that I have listened to two or three very able, fully orthodox, and truly eloquent discourses from your pulpits, but the rest have been very commonplace. (Laughter.) Yet these have kept such a chain about me that I have not been permitted the pleasure of hearing more of your able and eloquent divines. I have suffered great loss by being deprived of that pleasure perhaps, and my people at home have suffered that loss too. I have seen the working of Christianity among you, and give glory to the Most High for what He hath done. Springing up on every hand, as rapidly as the builder's hand can work, are the churches and the schools. Since I have seen your schools, I can say that our Sabbath Schools seem to fade away into perfect insignificance to them. This truly is an evidence of how God is working in this country.

Rev. Dr. Denham made mention, in complimentary terms, of our country, our people, the Sabbath Schools, which he thought particularly an American institution, and paid a tribute to the teachers, old and young, engaged in the noble work of the free schools of the land, believing that Americans rightly understood the proper foundations for the perpetuity and prosperity of their country, by giving to their youth this sound and thorough secular and religious education. He referred especially to the mission of Dr. Hall and himself to this land, as the representatives of the Presbyterian Church of Great Britain and Ireland, to express the earnest desire of that Church that the spirit of union might prevail among the several branches of the American Presbyterian Church, and hoped that the hour would soon come realizing this wish. He reflected somewhat on his misguided countrymen who entered into the "Fenian fiasco," and afterwards spoke to that other portion of his countrymen, whom he acknowledged he thought more of than the former, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, urging them to hold on to the doctrines of Calvin, which they had been educated in, as being the embodiment of a true and strong expression of faith, and concluded with reciprocating the kind wishes and hospitable attentions manifested towards them during their stay in America.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HALL.

It is to me a sad and sorrowful fact that I to-night stand up to speak to this audience. On the 13th of May, bright and sunshiny, a fit omen of the happiness that was before me, we steamed rapidly into the midst of the beauties of the harbor of New York. On the 13th of this month—next Saturday—I have the prospect of sailing away from the same harbor, and to return, after these two months of most pleasant and salutary excitement, to my own land. I have been told by some, that "It is a shame to go away so soon," and I too feel, in some measure, that there is truth in the statement; but I hope it will be borne in mind that we have, by God's blessing, accomplished that round of service which the Church prescribed for us. For a few days past I have been feeling somewhat like a vagrant, wandering about without any definite engagement; and with an honest desire for work, I do again wish to go back to honest and proper employment. (Applause.) These two months have been of singularly pleasant and of permanently useful employment. I have had the pleasure of being present at some of the great meetings of the Church.

In travelling around I have seen the standing of this vast nation, and I have wondered, like unto Great Britain, what magic chain could maintain this vast unity! What could so bind man to man as to keep them in such a great brotherhood? What sacred influences could work upon them that they lived so long together without disordering their relations? And I have thought of ancient Rome, and the thought has sometimes forced itself before me, is it to be with Great Britain and America as it has been with preceding empires that have culminated into national life, and then have vanished from sight, like the fast dying brand, leaving nothing but ruins. Then again I thought there is no comparison between the two countries and the empires of the past. We do not need to ask, as has been asked of Syria, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, "Where are they?" There is an element in these Christian empires which they did not possess. There is a Christian energy to which Greece and Rome were strangers. They had not this preserving salt that God has given us. Oh, should we not be faithful that this salt may never lose its savor!

Let us pray that the citizens of this great republic and the subjects of Queen Victoria may have an increasing and deepening experience and desire for that true conserving and preserving power which God hath connected with our blessed and holy religion. I have been astonished with the mass of fertile resources by which the people of this republic are characterized. You have got above the old-fashioned inquiry, "How grandfather did such and such a thing?" You walk straight to the mark, right to it, and finish it off square. In such a disposition and nature surely there are great advantages, because of most fertile resources. I have not, indeed, seen any wooden nutmegs, and suppose the culture of that particular kind of article has ceased in America. (Applause and laughter.) But I have seen in many places an earnestness, an audacity of ingenuity. I have wondered and hoped, shall not the citizens of this glorious land be citizens with ourselves in the New Jerusalem?

Both of the latter speakers spoke at length of their stay in America, and, after entertaining the audience pleasantly with interesting details, bid them farewell.

The resolutions of parting were then offered by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, LL. D., in a brief address, seconded by George H. Stuart, Esq.

RESOLUTIONS.

First—That we bless God for the advent and sojourn among us of the Rev. Drs. Denham and Hall, as also Dr. Fairbairn and Mr. Wills, and the noble representatives of the Irish and Scottish Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. We have enjoyed their presence and their earnest Christian utterance in our families, in our pulpits, in our General Assemblies, as well as on various other occasions, social and public, and we pray God for their safe return to their homes and to their important labors.

Second—We hail in this visit the expression of a Christian fraternity, most significant and opportune at this time, when the cry for organic union goes forth at home and abroad, on the basis of the great distinctive doctrines of our Presbyterian faith.

Third—We rejoice in such interchanges of deputations, clerical and lay, as tending to bind together churches so closely allied in doctrine and history, and to preserve the peaceful relations of our kindred lands; and we pray that they may be continued year by year, with enlarged interest and success.

Fourth—We give thanks for every step towards a consolidation of the one true Protestant Evangelical Church of Jesus Christ, in all lands, for the great conflict with Ritualism and Rationalism, the double-headed Anti-Christ of these latter days.

The resolutions were cordially received and unanimously adopted; when, after the benediction, the large meeting dispersed, all pleased with the occasion and the interesting incidents of the evening.

FIRES.—Carne's grocery store, corner of Main and Adams street, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, occasioned by sparks from a foundry.

A store house on Main avenue, above Sharpnack street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, to the extent of $800. It was owned by Charles P. Bayard, and occupied by Hugh McCallum.

Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, the roof of the cabinet-maker's shop at No. 257 South Second street, caught fire. The flames were extinguished without much loss.

CITY COUNCILS.—The final meeting of City Councils, previous to adjournment for the summer vacation, were held yesterday afternoon. The business was this:

Select Branch—President Spering filled the Chair.

A communication was received from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stating that they are ready for operations, and asking permission to locate water troughs in various parts of the city. Referred.

A resolution to sell the Girls' High School building was referred.

An invitation was accepted by the Chamber to participate in the great Sængerfest next week.

A note was received from the City Solicitor relative to the laying of the Nicolson pavement in Broad street, and covering notes from property owners in that street, giving notice that they shall appeal to the Courts to prevent the laying of the pavement. The City Solicitor counsels that the pavement shall not be laid until the legality of the matter is tested.

A resolution was offered directing the City Solicitor to withold the contract, but for the present it was postponed.

A resolution was offered to notify the Callowhill street Railroad Company to repair their track. It was passed

Mr. Stokley moved a reconsideration of the bill permitting the fire companies in the Seventh District to do duty at fires in the adjoining districts. Agreed to.

A resolution permitting the Reading Railroad Company to extend its telegraph to the Delaware river, in the Eleventh ward, was adopted.

Another was passed authorizing the laying of water pipe in Sepviva, Thirty-ninth and other streets.

A resolution for the laying of water pipe in Paul street, Frankford.

An ordinance was offered authorizing the altering of No. 1117 Girard row, at a cost of $14,000. This was passed.

A resolution for the repair of the station house in Manayunk was adopted.

An ordinance to purchase a lot corner Tacony and Pratt streets, Twenty-third ward, for school purposes was passed.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute deeds of certain real estate was passed.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution for the change of the fourth precinct house of the Eighteenth ward to the house of John Reinhart. Mr. Bumm having guaranteed the necessity for the measure, the usual reference was dispensed with, and the resolution passed.

An ordinance authorizing the extension of Moyamensing prison, at a cost of $12,300, so as to unite the female department with the debtors' department, was adopted.

Mr. Shallcross moved the confirmation of certain police appointments by the Mayor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon reported the cash account of the City Treasurer, as thus:—Cash balance in treasury, July 1, 1867, $1,516,567 34. Appropriated thus—To payment of interest on city loans, $1,030,426 44; sinking fund securities, $1,208,606 26; sundry claims, $777,524 64.

The Chamber now passed, with amendments, the bill leasing the refreshment saloon at Fairmount.

Mr. Wagner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry to the Committee on Law, reported that there is no petroleum illegally stored at Chesnut street wharf, Schuylkill.

The same gentleman offered a resolution formally welcoming to the city the music societies from other localities who may come to participate in the Sængerfest.

Also, Mr. Wagner reported an ordinance fixing the boundary lines of election divisions in the Twenty-sixth ward.

The subject of the Nicolson pavement was now taken up. (See above.)

Mr. Hopkins moved an indefinite postponement. Let the parties go to work, and those opposed to it can take out an injunction if they feel litigious about the matter. There are people opposing this improvement who will not sell their property for any price whatever. The speaker did not believe that Mr. Bouvier, or any of the opponents of the measure, would go to court about it. If this resolution is passed the improvement of Broad street is checked. The Courts have invariably concurred with Councils in controlling the highways. What is wanted is to stop the work, and Councils ought not to recede from their action at the last meeting.

Mr. King coincided with Mr. Hopkins. There never yet was an improvement that was not combated by somebody, and with these few exceptions the entire community is solicitous for the paving of Broad street. The speaker felt certain that the courts would decline to interfere with the action of Councils, or to dictate with what material the streets shall be paved.

Mr. Wagner took the same ground.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was carried by a vote of 14 to 7. [The work, therefore, goes on.—Rep.]

The amendments of Common Council to the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to extend its telegraph wires were now concurred in, and the bill passed.

A resolution was passed that the owners of property in Boudinot and Green streets, Twenty-fourth ward, be directed to have their footways paved.

The Committee of Conference report relative to the closing of the public offices during the summer vacation at one o'clock was received.

The Chamber, at seven o'clock, took a recess for one hour.

A petition was received from citizens of the Twenty-second ward asking for the location of a fire steamer at Chesnut Hill. Referred.

Several petty highway bills were next concurred in.

The resolution of Common Council relative to the immediate collection of all taxes five years due was concurred in. Also, the resolution to fit up certain rooms for the City Solicitor. Also, a resolution to open Sharpnack street, the paving of Columbia avenue, the opening of Thirtieth street to Chesnut Hill avenue. Also, an ordinance authorizing the Centenary M. E. Church people to erect a temporary frame building.

A supplement to the ordinance relative to wooden buildings was concurred in, but with an amendment. Adjourned until September 12.

Common Branch—The Chamber was called to order shortly after three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

Communications were received as follows:

One from citizens on Broad street, objecting to the laying of the Nicolson pavement on that thoroughfare, and stating that they had engaged the professional services of Constant Guillou; one from residents on Eighth street, between Oxford and Columbia avenue, asking for the abolition of the playing of base ball on the grounds in that locality; one from M. R. Muckle, inviting the members of Councils to participate in the tenth national Sængerfest, to take place between July 13th and 18th, inclusive.

One from Mr. Swann, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking permission to erect one or more troughs or fountains of fresh water in different sections of the city for the benefit of man and beast.

From the city directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was received a communication urging on the favorable consideration of Councils the proposed consolidation of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the consideration of the communication was indefinitely postponed.

The resignations of Mr. Thomas Little, of the Seventh ward, to take effect October 9, and of Joseph Earnest, of the Nineteenth ward, were received and accepted.

Bills from Select Council Chamber were then concurred in as follows:

Ordinance to pay the page of Select Council.

Resolution to lay water-pipe in Palethorp and other streets.

Ordinance to purchase a tract of land in the Twenty-fourth and Fourteenth wards.

Resolution of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolution to allow the Fifth Street Market Company to erect a corrugated iron awning.

Resolution authorizing the Reading Railroad Company to extend their line of telegraph to a point in the Eleventh ward.

Resolution to change the construction of the Twenty-fourth ward reservoir.

Ordinance to authorize a lot of ground in the Thirteenth ward.

Ordinance to pay balance of contract for extra labor on the Roxborough Water Works.

Ordinance making an appropriation to pay for the entertainment of the Baltimore Councilmen.

Ordinance to change the Fourth Precinct house of the Eighteenth ward.

Ordinance to extend the women's department of the county prison.

Ordinance to dispose of the school lot at Race and Crown streets.

A few other bills were concurred in, and the ordinance providing for the inspection of steam boilers came from the other Chamber for concurrence. To the bill there are several amendments, one reducing the pay of the inspectors and the other providing that the engineers shall obtain a certificate from the inspectors as to their competency.

Mr. Gill moved to indefinitely postpone. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 21 yeas to 10 nays.

The Finance Committee reported the following:

Ordinance making an appropriation to fix up the two front rooms of the building occupied by the City Solicitor.

Ordinance providing that the Receiver of Taxes shall place in the hands of the City Solicitor a list of all registered taxes due Jan. 1, 1862, and prior thereto, and remaining unpaid, that the Solicitor may enforce payment. This was agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $6000 to pay the fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions was postponed for the present.

In reference to this matter the committee say they cannot refrain from expressing their disapprobation of the act of Assembly that makes the appropriation necessary. The ordinance approved December 29th, 1866, made an appropriation of $10,500 for fees of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions. The proposed appropriation will make a sum total of $12,500 for one year's fees of said Clerk, being a sum greater than the aggregate salaries of the four Judges of said Court, and more than the aggregate salaries of any four heads of departments, including the Mayor of the city. For this extra appropriation we are indebted to the Legislature.

The act of June, 1867, increases the fees of the clerk of the said court fifty per cent. Against said act your committee earnestly protest, and ask the citizens of Philadelphia to examine and know for themselves the extent to which they are taxed by office-seekers, who manage to be elected to offices where the emoluments are fixed by the Legislature.

In 1859 the Tax Receiver of the city had an act passed that diverted from the city treasury the costs and penalties on registered taxes, and made them a part of the emoluments of his office. Then, recently, the District Attorney had an act passed increasing the fees of said office one hundred per cent. The Coroner had a nice addition to his fees, and the Assessors have had their salaries increased two hundred dollars each.

The city Councils are the scapegoats for all these sins. They must raise by taxation all that is necessary to foot the bills, and then be censured for the extravagances of the city government, and for making extra appropriations.

The Highway Committee reported the following:

A resolution for the opening of Thirtieth street and Chesnut Hill avenue.

A resolution to tramway Vollum, Steadman and Arizona streets, in the Eighth ward; Leiper street, in the Ninth ward, and Clay street and Salem alley, in the Seventh ward.

A resolution for the opening of Antoinette, Sharpnack and Rosewood streets and Montgomery avenue.

A resolution for the paving of Columbia avenue and Emlen street.

The above were agreed to.

The Police Committee reported a resolution granting permission to the Centenary M. E. Church to erect temporary wooden buildings at Haverford avenue, above Forty-second street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance preventing the erection of wooden buildings in portions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards. Agreed to.

Mr. Hancock reported favorably to the increase of $1000 in the annual appropriation to the various fire companies. An ordinance was annexed making an appropriation of $23,000 for the present year.

On motion, the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Evans, chairman of the committee to inquire into the alleged misdemeanor in office of William J. Ovens, one of the Assessors of the Seventh ward, made the following report:

To the President and Members of Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen: The Special Committee on resolution of inquiry in relation to a certain city official, respectfully report that they have held several meetings and examined a number of witnesses, and that in consequence of the evidence collected by them, in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, which evidence is hereunto subjoined, they are of the opinion that William J. Ovens, one of the assessors of the Seventh ward of the said city, be impeached for misdemeanor in office, and other sufficient causes, and recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Wm. J. Ovens, one of the assessors of the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, for misdemeanor in office and other sufficient cause

Mr. Evans, in presenting the report and resolution, said that it was necessary to go through a certain course of proceedings before the matter could be properly acted upon. Articles of impeachment would have to be prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, and then the matter would have to go to Select Council for action. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend that the said committee return the articles of impeachment, at a special meeting of this Chamber, to be held two weeks from to-day. Not agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley said it was not just to prejudice public opinion. A jury is to be selected to try this man, and if he is removed from office the public will look upon him as a rascal and a dangerous character. The speaker would willingly punish this man by removing him from office after the case had been disposed of in court.

Mr. Shoemaker said that Mr. Ovens did not appear in the eyes of the public, if the resolution passed, a convicted man. He will not be looked upon as such until the Court convicts him.

The discussion was continued, and the resolution was finally agreed to.

The Chair named on the committee Messrs. Evans, Shoemaker, Littleton, Harper, Hetzell, Stokes and W. D. Martin.

The resolution from Select Council to tramway Bellrose street was concurred in.

The Special Committee on Board of Health Abuses, through Mr. Bardsley, reported that they held several meetings, and desired to continue the investigation. Accompanying the report was a resolution making a transfer of a certain item to pay the salary of a clerk of a Board.

Mr. Dillon moved to strike out all after the word resolve, and insert, "that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject under investigation."

Mr. Dillon withdrew the motion, however.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution granting permission to the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to erect troughs at such localities as the Water Department and Committee on Water of Councils may select.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution requesting the Mayor and the city directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to vote the stock of the city as they may deem best.

The resolution was referred to a special committee.

Some half a dozen bills from the other Chamber, including the one extending a welcome to the officers of the Sængerfest, and accepting their invitation to participate with them in the festivities, were concurred in, and the Chamber, at 10¼ P. M., adjourned for the summer vacation.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.—A resolution having for its object the opening of Montgomery avenue from Frankford road to Front street, in the Nineteenth Ward, has been introduced in Common Council, and referred to the Committee on Highways. To do this will necessitate the removal of the New York depot located at that point. The resolution also contemplates the demolition of the wooden buildings at Walnut street wharf. The sub-committee having charge of the subject consists of Messrs. Bardsley, Palmer, and Hopkins.

The Union National Bank have contracted with R. J. Dobbins, the builder of the new Ledger Building, to erect a new banking house at the corner of Third and Arch streets. The new building will be large, and present an imposing appearance. It is to be constructed of light sandstone from Cleveland, Ohio, with brown stone trimmings, and will have a circular corner entrance, large elliptic head window frames of ash, and the inside to be of hard wood finish. The plans were made by J. C. Sidney, architect.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON A FERRY BOAT.—On the quarter-past 11 trip of the ferry boat West Jersey, from this side last night, a man aged about 45, supposed to be a Mr. Toucey, of this city, attempted to committed suicide by jumping overboard. He had been walking up and down previous to the act, and when the boat was beyond Smith's Island, he went to the stern, stepped over the chain, and, after laying his hat down, deliberately jumped overboard. The boat was immediately backed to the spot, but no trace of him could be seen. In his hat were found two photographs of a young lady and a spectacle case. On the back of one of the photographs was the following:—"Remember, my father, that you always have a friend in God, and that He may ever bless and help and be with you, is the earnest wish and prayer of your daughter. (Signed) HATTIE."

The would-be suicide was finally rescued, and taken to the Camden Station House.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE SUFFERERS.—The following sums have been paid out recently by the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, principally for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster at the American Theatre:—

June 25, 1867	$560
July 9, 1867	425
Total	$985

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	1 45
SUN SETS	7 31	HIGH WATER	10 48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM G. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Allemania	Southampton	New York	June 27
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
C. de Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 3
England	Liverpool	New York	July 4
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
Fort Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6

FOR EUROPE.

Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	July 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Java	Boston	Liverpool	July 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 13
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	July 13
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 15
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barquentine Emma, Herboth, Falmouth, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Morning Star, Ryder, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Idella, Jackson, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Commercial Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Hartford, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Dighton, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Jesse Hart, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Lynn, do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. P. Knott.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Anna, Hoepner, from London May 13, with mdse. to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. barque Annie Ada, Cann, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Almon Rowell, Fanning, 14 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Lucy, Copp, 10 days from Hillsboro, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Urbana, Hough, from Bridgeport.
Schr Fly, Fenimore, from New Bedford.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Myra, from Ivigtut; brigs C. V. Williams, E. H. Rich, and Winfield, from Trinidad; and two unknown.—Reported by Mr. Eldridge, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston on Wednesday night.

Brig Samuel Sheppard, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 1st inst.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 1st inst.

Schr James Gilbough, hence, at Norwich 8th inst.

Schr Geo. R. Conover, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Martin's Industry Light-vessel, off the entrance to Port Royal, S. C., has been replaced on her station.

The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, at Havre 27th ult., reports having passed on the 29th, in lat. 43, lon. 45, the hull of a large vessel, bottom up, copper sheathed and apparently a long time in that condition. She is a dangerous object for navigation.

The Netherlands Government has given notice that the following lights have recently been established in the Straits of Rhio:—

The light on Little Garras Island is a fixed white light, elevated 118 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of eight miles.

The lighthouse is built on Little Garras Island, on the west coast of the strait, in lat. 0 46 N., lon. 104 21½ E. of Greenwich.

The light on Terkolei Island is a fixed white light, elevated 41 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

The lighthouse is built on Terkolei Island, on the east coast of the strait, in lat. 0 58½ N., lon. 104 19½ E. of Greenwich.

The light on Sauw Island is a fixed white light, elevated 118 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

The lighthouse is built on the east extremity of Sauw Island, in lat. 1 4½ N., lon. 104 10¼ E. of Greenwich.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 85c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 805 and 807 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

5 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Estate of WILIMAN WHILLDIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adj

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

The Coming Campaign a Contest for Principles, Not Men.

WHATEVER may be the faults of the Democratic party—and who, having read its record, can deny them to be great and almost traitorous?—we certainly cannot put among them the charge of stupidity in political manœuvring. The leaders who control its movements are not ignorant men nor fanatics; they are educated schemers, and having to deal with a throng of followers having blind confidence in their ability, have been enabled to keep the party organization afloat amid the most disastrous storms. Their wisdom has never been better exemplified than in the manner in which they are seeking to conduct the present campaign in our State. Aware, as well as we, that the record of the Democracy is such that, if it be kept before the people, certain and utter defeat must follow, they are seeking skilfully to divert attention from the party itself, and centre the eyes of the citizens on their candidate. With great skill they have selected a very excellent gentleman for the standard-bearer, and they now seek to make him carry the platform, instead, as heretofore, of making the platform bear up the candidate. We have sketches of Judge Sharswood published in all the journals, incidents of his life and eulogies on his character, but since the day of the Convention not a Democratic paper in any portion of our State has laid the platform before the people. The scheme is transparent. It is the intention of the wire-pullers to keep the platform in the background until the popularity necessary is manufactured from Judge Sharswood, by means of his personal character, and then, when the time arrives, the unsound doctrines of the Democracy may be safely laid on his shoulders. Certainly a very ingenious device, but one which will hardly blind the people of our Commonwealth—people who have ever voted for principle, not for personal favoritism.

A very few words will serve to show that the design of the Democracy is utterly false, that the fight is not a personal one, but one in which the high issue of national policy is involved. But whether Judge Sharswood or Judge Williams is elected is really of no such great moment to the Judiciary, but our opponents would seek to use a legal victory as a means of gaining prestige in the political contest of next year. They are urging that we ought not to allow politics to corrupt our Judiciary. Yet they know if through this cry they be successful, the victory will be ascribed to a change in the politics of the people, and used as a precursor of victory in the Presidential election. The present contest is as much a political one as the election of members of Congress, and any Republican who would not vote for a Democrat as his representative, should not vote for Judge Sharswood in October next. One is as much a question of the success of principles as the other.

To show that the fight is really one of national policy, and not of personal character, it is only necessary to compare the two candidates. Judge Sharswood is an honorable gentleman, so is Judge Williams. Our candidate is just as learned, just as able, just as excellently qualified as theirs. No one can utter a reproach against him. The partisan press, never noted for sparing a flaw in the character of its opponents, has failed to find a vulnerable point in which to attack his character. They tell us that Judge Sharswood is a good man, and that even the Republicans can find no fault with him personally. We grant it willingly, but add that Judge Williams is just as good, and that the Democracy can detect no spot on which to make an assault. So far as character is concerned, one candidate is just as good as the other. Both are sound, upright, learned, and experienced, and either would doubtless, personally, be an ornament to the Supreme Bench.

But in addition to personal merit, in which we certainly have an equality, our candidate stands far ahead of his opponent, in a live appreciation of the issues and wants of the day, and a firm and *tried* patriotism, in which in our darkest hours he was never found wanting. Our nominee is fully able to grasp the great progress made within the past decade, and having a heart full of sympathy with advancement and freedom, will not ignore the decision of the war, and debate questions settled by the sword. In Judge Sharswood's ability to grasp such issue we have no confidence. He dates his logic in ante-war days, and stands by exploded theories long since confined by the decision of the bayonet.

Having thus an equality in personal merit, and a superiority in sympathy with the living present, the intelligent voter should look carefully to seek a cause for supporting one and opposing the other. And what better guide can be selected than the political principles of the party which places each forward as its representative? Let the platforms be compared, for in their relative merits the real ground for support must be found. Looking at them discriminatingly, we see Judge Williams standing on one composed of the broad planks of justice, protection, and a permanent Union; while Judge Sharswood supports one which is shifting, time-serving catering to prejudice, opposed to equal justice, favoring admitting Rebels without guarantees, and assuming to support protection when all its representatives have voted against it. One party glories in its record, its earnest support of the war, its determined love of right and freedom, and its determination to so place traitors that their rebellious spirit must in the future consume itself, having no opportunity for disturbing the national repose. The other is afraid to open the whitened sepulchre, stands trembling lest its record should be revealed, and seeking to hide itself behind the person of one respectable member. The attitudes of the two organizations, the tone of their declarations, and the principles enunciated by each, need but to be compared to show our people that he who votes for Judge Sharswood votes for the triumph of Vallandigham, Wood, Reed and Ingersoll, as much as though he had supported them in 1863. The same political parties continue to-day, the same fight is still progressing, the issues to be settled are but a continuation of those four years ago contested, and a victory of the Democrats to-day would be received with joy by those who shook hands and congratulated each other when the news of Bull Run, Big Bethel, and McClellan's retreat was received. With candidates equal in personal merit, the fight is on the principles of the parties. Choose you this day which you will serve: whether it will be the party that carried us safely through the war, and will carry us to a peaceful termination; or the one which tried to defeat our armies, and now seeks to reinstate traitors?

Representation for Minorities.

THE amendment offered in the Senate to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill by Senator Buckalew, providing for what he terms "cumulative" voting—that is, allowing each voter to vote for as many Representatives in Congress as his State may be entitled to, and to distribute these votes among the candidates as he may choose, either all for one, or part for one and part for another, or in any other way—relates to a reform which is daily attracting the attention of careful thinkers. Its object is to give the *minority* its due voice in the making of laws. Mr. Buckalew remarks that rule by the people, and not a mere majority rule, is the true principle of our Government. According to our present political arrangements, the minority has very little voice in the Government. The principle advocated by these reformers is that the machinery of government shall be so arranged that every man may be represented. For instance—take a State Legislature consisting of one hundred members. If the State is divided politically into three-fifths Republicans and two-fifths Democrats, the representation ought, according to this plan, to stand sixty Republicans to forty Democrats.

Many plans have been suggested to accomplish this end, and among them is this of Mr. Buckalew. In the recent election of members of the Constitutional Convention in New York, the delegates at large, comprising quite a large portion of the Convention, were chosen upon a general ticket, each voter being allowed to vote for only *half* of the whole number to be chosen. This enabled the Democrats to choose one-half these delegates, something which they could not otherwise have done.

There are many very strong arguments which might be advanced in favor of the reform proposed. It does not do away with the rule of the majority, but it gives the minority a chance to be heard, and to be represented according to its numbers. Should it be adopted, it would render extensive changes necessary in our present system, among others the abolition of the veto power. The single district system of electing representatives would also have to be modified in some manner. The subject is a fruitful one, and will bear thought.

The Reconstruction Bill in the Senate.

THE Senate yesterday passed Mr. Trumbull's Supplementary Reconstruction bill. It differs considerably in its details from that passed by the House the day before. The two bodies will now appoint a Committee of Conference, and some bill combining the features of both will probably be the result. The work of the session will then be finished, and Congress will adjourn. The House has already adopted a resolution for adjournment to the 11th of November. Whether the Senate will agree to this remains to be seen.

CONTRADICTED.—The report of Russia's proposal for a joint inquiry on the part of Russia, France, and the United States as to the state of affairs in Ireland, is denied from London. It looked like a hoax in its face originally. But why should Russia not make such a proposal? The condition of Ireland is certainly bad enough, and Great Britain long ago set the example of interfering with the affairs of other nations. Let us have the Russian investigation, by all means.

IT may now be considered as fixed that the murderess Bridget Durgan will be executed in New Jersey on the 30th of next month, according to the sentence passed upon her by Judge Vredenburg. The Court of Pardons has refused to commute her sentence, being unable to find any ground for doubting her guilt, or any reason upon which a pardon might be based. The death penalty for murderers is not yet abrogated, either theoretically or practically, in the ancient State of New Jersey. "I have gone to live in Jersey," exclaimed a distinguished New England scholar and philosopher, some years ago—"I have gone to live in Jersey, because there they *hang* people!"

A NEGRO SOLDIER, a private of one of the West India regiments, which are composed entirely of blacks, officered by whites, has just received the "Victoria Cross" for bravery in the field. This is the first instance in which such a distinction has been conferred on a colored soldier in the British service. The presentation of the "Cross," which took place at Balize, was attended with a good deal of ceremony, the Governor of the Colony of British Honduras taking part in the proceedings.

THE cable report which we had some two months ago of the abolition of slavery in the Empire of Brazil, was subsequently found to be in advance of the event. But the emancipation movement has gone so far that the Emperor Pedro II, in his recent speech at the opening of the Brazilian Chambers, gave utterance to the following sentence:—"The servile element of the Empire cannot fail to merit opportunely your consideration, acting in a manner to care for the high interests attached to emancipation, by respecting actual property, and without giving a profound shock to our main source of industry, agriculture." The different tenure on which negro slavery exists in Brazil from that on which it formerly existed in the United States, may be judged by the fact that the head of the State can utter himself in this way. It may be considered certain that Brazilian emancipation will be effected peaceably and without difficulty.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—The State Department cannot only accept insult with an unruffled temper, but it is apparently rather fond of it, and can be frowned and bullied into subservient civility easier than any spaniel. How else can we interpret the fact of its putting a Government vessel at the disposal of the wife of the Mexican leader Juarez for the voyage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz? At a Mexican port only a short time since an American vessel was boarded, and a prisoner torn from the protection of the national colors; straightway we reciprocate this friendly act by civilities to the wife of the Mexican President, as if we would placate the fury of that illustrious people. There is no trouble over putting a national vessel at the service of the wife of a Mexican; but when it was desired that the wife of Farragut should sail on a national ship, the tumult was terrible.

RUSSIAN NOTE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9th (21st) May, 1867.—Monsieur le Baron:—The happy result of the Conference at London for the regulation of the future destiny of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg encourages a hope that we enter on an era of peace and conciliation. The Imperial Cabinet is pleased to recognize the reality of the services which the Government of her Britannic Majesty has rendered in this exigency to the repose and civilization of the world by initiating that Conference. In admitting the happy influences of sincere efforts calculated to spare Europe a war, of which it would be impossible to foresee either the extent or the result, we think that in following the same path in other questions interesting the whole human race, it would not only be possible to avoid the dangers which international differences are fraught with, but also to exhaust the sources of universal peril, which present certain conflicts which at the first blush not only distract the interior peace of European States, but which, examined in a closer degree, contain elements of danger to all. Two questions must at the outset strike the disinterested observer of present events—the question of Candia, upon which you cannot be ignorant of the sentiments of our august master and of the entire of Russia; and the question of Ireland, which appears to us to be equally worthy of interest. It may be said, perhaps, that the affairs of Ireland, inasmuch as they not only concern the existing relations between the British Government and its Irish subjects, ought not to be viewed as giving rise to a European question. Our answer to that objection is very simple. Years have passed since the creation of a Polish question. The Governments of France and England, since that time, have excited diplomatic coalitions against us, with the object not only of intervening in that question under the specious pretense of treaties, but actually in the name of suffering humanity, of an oppressed nationality, and of a persecuted religious belief. While repelling the slightest foreign interference with the sovereign rights of our august master, the Imperial Government, as you know, has never ceased, with a moderation to which public opinion has done full justice, an invest gation. Foreign cabinets have been convinced of the paternal intentions of our august master towards all his subjects without distinction of race or religious belief. The Polish question has disappeared. And during a long time Poland has presented to Europe the spectacle of the most perfect calm, and of the most complete harmony between the Government and the governed. But if the French and English Governments have, according to us, created the Polish question which no longer exists, we can declare with truth that we have in no degree contributed to the creation of the Irish question, which unfortunately has existed for centuries, and which in our own days and still more recently has assumed proportions as deplorable as they are alarming. It shall be ours to have a parallel between the pretended sufferings of Poland and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The English press, with a candor which does it honor, produces day after day facts which furnish a proof of these sufferings. During more than two years those constitutional guarantees, the possession of which the English people feel pleasure in vaunting, have ceased to exist for the people of Ireland. Insurrections succeed one another, strangled at great cost by crushing military forces, and notwithstanding the unscrupulous application of most energetic measures of repression, the country is a prey to terrorism. The spirit of insurrection grows day by day in the heart of the nation, and the sentences of death which are pronounced day after day by the English courts are received with defiance and insult by a heroic people for whom death has no terrors. These facts, I repeat, are derived from actual English narratives. There exists, therefore, in this respect what cannot be denied—a question big with dangers to the British empire, and menacing the existence of the entire world, which is interested in any catastrophe that could strike at the head of the principal focus of modern industry. I have not the intention in this confidential communication to dilate regarding the sorrows, so well founded, of the people of Ireland. Lord Russell has laid down the principle that every Government must rest on the confidence with which it is able to inspire the governed, and that the ascendancy of the law over what is arbitrary ought to be the foundation of order and stability. Are these principles, to which we subscribe, the basis of English authority in Ireland, and do we not rather see the exercise of arbitrary forces, which is the more painful to the mind because it is in flagrant contradiction to the liberties so vaunted by British rule? I reserve to myself the power of discussing at a later period the points which appear to form the difficulty of the Irish question. The position so cruelly, so ironically assigned to a Church existing in the bosom of a Catholic population—the oppression of a Celtic race for the advantage of a Saxon oligarchy—the relations so unjust between landed proprietors and their tenants—in fine the emigration—that voluntary renunciation by an entire people of the pleasures of "country"—a fact unparalleled in history, and which epitomizing, as it does, all these evils—each of these points deserves the most serious investigation. There are, according to us, ample materials for an inquiry on the part of the European powers, like to that which took place regarding the affairs of Lebanon, and which the French Government proposes to us with regard to the events of Candia. I shall return immediately to this subject. I wished from the outset to let your Excellency know the sentiments with which the Imperial Cabinet is animated towards Ireland, and I shall confine myself to adding, that I have addressed a like communication to the Ambassador of the Emperor at Paris, as well as to his Envoy at Washington, with the object of obtaining an interchange of ideas with the Government of France and of the United States, on the subject of the situation of that unhappy country. Receive, etc.,
GORTSCHAKOFF.
His Excellency, the Baron Brunnow, Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, at the Court of St. James, London.

CONTINUED PERILS OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—A lady writes to the London *Morning Post*:—"I had a narrow escape from being burned on my return from Paddington to Windsor on Wednesday, June 12. The axletree of the carriage took fire, and the heat was so great that I could not have borne it many minutes longer without suffocation. The train was a quick one, and I was alone in the carriage. I could not close both windows to diminish the draught, or I should have been suffocated. I tried to diminish the smoke by stuffing the cushions over the burning part. On noticing the smell of burning wood I put my hand under the seat, and the heat blistered my hand instantly. I shrieked 'Fire!' from the windows till I was quite hoarse, and my neighbors in the next carriage shook their newspapers out of the windows to attract attention, but we could not succeed in stopping the train. One gentleman got out of a carriage near, and made his way for some distance along the outside of the carriages, but was obliged at last to give up, and nothing was done until the train stopped at Slough. The cushions were then burned quite through, and I was beginning to feel that I could not endure any longer the intense heat and the suffocating smoke."

—The Princess of Wales has not been well lately. Her Royal Highness has again been suffering a good deal of pain, and her general health has not been satisfactory. Her intended departure from London for the summer will be delayed in consequence of this relapse.

FIRE IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

A Whisky Distillery Destroyed—Loss Estimated at About $50,000—One Man Fatally Injured.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning, a fire broke out in the whisky distillery of Englehardt & Co., No. 395 Pearl street, extending through to No. 34 Vandewater street. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the premises. The two night watchmen, Peter and Philip Brody, were the first seen issuing from the building. Peter, it seems, was on the third floor at the time, and as the fire commenced on the second story he found it impossible to escape down stairs; hence he took to the window on Pearl street, got outside, and by clinging on the water leader, managed to descend to nearly the second story, when his hold gave way and he fell to the sidewalk. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Police Station. He soon after became conscious, and complained of his back and right thigh; blood was flowing freely from a severe wound on the leg. Sergeant Kelly ordered a carriage, and he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed the injury will prove fatal. Philip Brody escaped without injury, being down stairs at the time. John W. Harnett, the engineer, stated that he was on the floor when the fire started, and he alleges that it was caused by one of the tubs or vats leaking and the fumes of the alcohol, coming in contact with the gaslight, taking fire. He had much difficulty in escaping; as it was, however, he received a severe cut on the arm, caused by broken glass thrown around by the explosion of alcohol.

The alarm was soon sounded, and the firemen quickly responded to the call; but in spite of their efforts they were unable to save the building. Finding their force insufficient, a second alarm was rung, which brought an extra force; but at the time our reporter left the scene, at half-past 2 o'clock, the adjoining buildings on Vandewater street had caught fire, and there was every indication that they would be destroyed. The value of the stock and building is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000, upon which there is said to be no insurance. The Fourth Precinct police succeeded in saving about forty barrels of liquor. They were finally compelled to retreat from the building, owing to the immense heat. The Public Grammar School No. 1, on Vandewater street, adjoining the distillery, was at one time in great danger, but by the efforts of the police and the citizens it was saved. It took fire several times, but was in each instance put out by the police and the citizens. The flames illuminated the whole lower portion of the city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PROJECTILES AND AMMUNITION.—The quantity of shot, shell, ammunition, etc., ordered by the British War Department for the year 1867–8 is thus particularized in a parliamentary paper lately published:—61,490 tin cups for Armstrong guns, 488,607 fuses of various patterns, 33,710 rifled breech-loading shells for 7-inch, 12-pounder, 9-pounder, and 64-pounder guns; 144,500 muzzle-loading shells, 80,000 of which are for common 64-pounder guns; 2400 common riveted shells, 3586 shrapnel rifled muzzle-loaders, 21,160 Palliser rifled muzzle-loaders, of which 16,000 are for 7-inch guns. Of shot, 14,800 are ordered for 40-pounder Armstrong guns; 35,450 for case rifled breech-loaders, 12,000 of which are for 20-pounders, and 13,470 for muzzle-loaders, 8150 of which are for 64-pounders. The total cost for projectiles will amount to £243,864, £3600 of which is taken by contract work. A sum of £300,227 required for cartridges of all kinds, £3200 of which is given for contract work. The supply of gunpowder ordered for the manufacturing departments of the Government amounts to 14,360 barrels, and from private firms to 6400 barrels; the total cost thereof being £76,553.

CHEESE-MAKING IN CHESHIRE.—A meeting of agriculturists was held at Cheshire, England, on the 22d ult., to discuss the propriety of establishing a manufactory for making cheese. Several agriculturists spoke of the difficulty experienced by the small farmers of Cheshire in obtaining dairymaids and other labor necessary to be employed in making cheese, and thought it would be a benefit to the class mentioned if factories were established in central positions, to which farmers could send their milk to be made into cheese. The American system of cheese manufactories was referred to as affording an example of the successful carrying-out of the proposed scheme, and several gentlemen were of opinion that the results obtained in that country might be secured to Cheshire farmers. A committee was appointed to consider the proposal.

—Queen Victoria is going to appoint her son-in-law, Prince Christian, as Ranger of Windsor Forest. This is one of the sinecures held by Prince Albert, and carries a handsome salary, and no work.

—Wendell Phillips and family have taken up their residence for the summer on one of the most beautiful hills of Sterling, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
5 16 3mp B. S. HARRIS & CO., No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
Philadelphia, July 10, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Rittenhouse street, from the northeasterly side of Germantown avenue to Honey run, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor—to be paid for out of Item No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1867, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR,
AMITY, MORNING STAR,
AND ENTERPRISE,
TO
CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17.
Tickets, $1 75.
Children's Tickets, 90c.
For sale at HALL, N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. [7 10 5t
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.
7 6 5t ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.
No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [628 fmlm4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1·25, for sale at the College.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Raises Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and *perfect Dye*—Realess, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 1

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 8th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 8w Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1867.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, clear of taxes, on demand.
7 12 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 2 4p
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE—AN AMERICAN INVENTION.
PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.
It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania,
Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.
1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, Nos. 3·45 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the material.
Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

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SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of morigage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 549, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tuf3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

NAVY YARD AFFAIRS—LAUNCH OF THE STEAM SLOOP PUSHMATAHA—ARRIVAL FROM FOREIGN STATIONS—CHANGES, ETC. ETC.—The different departments of the Navy Yard have been more busily employed during the past two months than at any time since last November. The successive arrivals of the steamers Florida, Mackinaw, and De Soto, from the West Indies, the Juniata, from Brazil, and the sailing frigate Potomac, from Pensacola, and the consequent transfer of stores, rigging, machinery, etc., and the payment and discharge of the sailors and marines, have furnished work to all, and sustained an excitement quite like that of war times.

The Florida, Mackinaw, and Juniata were put out of commission, but the De Soto will return to her squadron as soon as repaired, and the Potomac will relieve the Constellation as permanent receiving vessel at the Yard. The Constellation, after being overhauled, will be sent to Annapolis to join her noble sister, the Constitution, as a practice ship for midshipmen.

The great event of the season will be the launch of the new steam sloop-of-war Pushmataha, which is expected to take place at high water on Wednesday, the 17th instant, under the supervision of Naval Constructor Peck. The public generally will be admitted to the Yard, but only a limited number will be allowed about the vessel, as crowded decks interfere materially with the duties of the workmen. As she is an immense screw steamer of 2400 tons, nearly twice as large as any steamer in the "Southern Mail Steamship Line," the sight, if the day be favorable, will be magnificent. Miss Drake, daughter of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, will have the honor of christening the noble craft. We are glad to see that our gallant naval officers are so impartial, and divide the compliments of their service with the ladies of the whole country. Miss Hull, a daughter of Commodore J. B. Hull, of Connecticut, named the Neshamony, the last vessel launched here.

Among the personal changes at the Yard we notice the following:—Captain Lynch, detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper and ordered to Naval Asylum; Captain Rouckendorf, detached from command of the Constellation, and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Ackley, detached from the Constellation, and ordered to the Quinnebaug, at New York; Surgeon Lowber ordered to the Potomac; Lieutenant Haverstick, of Marine Garrison, ordered to Boston Barracks with a company of marines.

The Naval General Court-Marshal, of which Admiral Latimer is President, is still at work on the cases of officers lately belonging to the United States steamer Florida, nearly all of whom have been brought to trial—a fact without precedent in the annals of the navy.

THE GULLIBILITY OF MAN—SHOWING HOW $975 WERE EXCHANGED FOR A TRUNK OF STONES.—A case fully exemplifying the apparent dogmatic desire of man to become "gulled," has just been disclosed to the light of public observance. The case is as black as the parties are—they being of darkest hue. Daniel Barber resides in New Bedford. A few days since a "man and brother," by the name of Mitchell, waited upon him at his residence, and begged the pleasure of introducing him to a "fellow friend," named Austin, who, it was alleged, also resided in that thriving place—New Bedford. This latter individual confidentially disclosed to Barber the astounding fact that he possessed a large amount of gold—which he had obtained in the south during the Rebellion—and which he was willing to dispose of for paper.

Electrified with the thought that he could make such a profitable bargain—for could he but gain the "lucre" at par, he could pocket $340 as a bonus—he rolled his eyes with delight, clasped the other's hand, and sealed the bargain. It was arranged that he should bring his $1000 in greenbacks to this city, which he did yesterday morning. He was met at the Kensington depot, and after some preliminary conversation, a man was despatched for the treasure, which appeared, contained in an old trunk, upon a huckstering cart. "Is you sure dat de gold is all righ?" said Barber; and being so assured, he paid over $975, demanding the box to be opened. "Not here!" "not here!" one and all cried; "too much danger." Austin proposed that Mitchell and himself find a place where it could most safely be opened. This being agreed to, they left. The minutes flew, an hour and a half passed, and no appearance of the parties, to the great anxiety of Barber. He took the trunk, containing the precious ore (?), which was very heavy, and proceeded to a friend's house, and into a private room. Exultant with his great bargain, and the trophy of his business tact, he wrenched the cover from the box—when lo! a lot of boulders and cobble-stones met his view, all covered with dust and mud, instead of glittering pieces of gold!

PROBABLE HOMICIDE — ATROCIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE FIRST WARD.—A middle-aged man, infirm, and almost prostrated with long-continued sickness, named Thomas Rew, was making his way to the Almshouse, unable to work, having nothing to sustain him. He had once before been admitted to a place where he could be cared for. On Wednesday evening last he was strolling leisurely towards this place, intending to make a short visit. He had just been at the homes of some of his German friends, on Fifth street, above Morris, and was walking down Gravelstone lane, when, overcome with fatigue, he laid down at the side of the road.

Being refreshed by water that a woman had given him, he was enabled to climb through a fence and lie down in the field. He was awakened by the coming of three men—John Potter, John Gorman, and the third unknown. When rising up, some person in the field raised his gun and discharged both barrels at him, loaded with buckshot, nearly all of which took effect in the body of Rew.

The murderous ruffian fled, while the men in the road ran and picked up Rew, and conveyed him speedily to the drug store of Dr. Allaband, corner of Second and McClellan streets. His body was there examined, and wounds were found upon his mouth, arm, side, hip, and thigh, while a large number, the greater part of the two loads of buckshot, was scattered over his body. Some, it is thought, have penetrated the stomach and other vital parts of the system. Should the fact be such, the wounds will doubtless prove fatal. He was taken to the Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About half-past 10 o'clock last evening, a slight fire occurred at Jones' milk depot, No. 808 Green street, caused by the burning of a window curtain.

Mr. Hookey's grocery store, on Richmond street, below Huntingdon, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50 last evening.

The cotton lap factory of John Wilcox, No. 1310 Lawrence street, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

About half-past 7 o'clock this morning, a fire occurred at No. 1730 N. Seventh street, caused by the burning of some rags in the third story.

FRANKLIN SQUARE TURNED INTO A COCK-PIT.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a scene occurred in Franklin Square not at all commendable to those who have it in charge—a cock-fight between two amateur and ambitious roosters—was the order, enclosed within a circle of about one hundred persons. No means seemed to be taken to stop this disgraceful scene in the Square, and no doubt the fight progressed until one or the other of the notable fowls knocked under.

LIQUOR SELLERS IN DURESS.—The following persons were taken in custody for selling liquor on Sunday and keeping open saloon in defiance of the Sunday law:—Samuel Robinson and William Gaffney, who are established in Main street, Frankford; Joseph Steppacher, Louis Tissot Charles Phonis, S. M. Smith, Thomas Wagoner, Charles Scattergood, and Mrs. Lake, who seal forth the ardent at the Schuylkill Falls. All were held in bail to answer at Court.

THE EFFECTS OF A WAKE upon one Robert Dunn, were not of such a character as was either salutary or pleasant to certain persons. A funeral train, of which it is said Robert was one of the mourners, was passing Chesnut Hill, when his rampant individual did pummel on the head and about the ears another mourner name John Maher. For this inconsistent exhibition, attended with such deleterious effects, Robei was held in $10 0 bail to answer.

HO FOR THE SEASIDE!—People who wish to escap the dust and heat of the city for a day or two sould not forget that they can take the 2 o'cloc P. M. train for Atlantic City to-morrow, by wich they will arrive at the seaside in precisely two hours. Those who cannot get away on Saturday afternoon can take the Sunday morns mail train, which leaves Vine street ferry at 7 30 o'clock.

FOR CRUSHED.—Frederick Henrich, in jaming from a car at Thirteenth and Market street, had it jammed in the track and mashed. He ws taken to the Hospital, where the fractured limb will have to be amputated.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.—John Zeller was charged with not cancelling the stamps on ale barrels, as required by law. The defendant was arrested by Deputy Marshal Sharkey.

James Gheegan sworn—I am a United States Revenue Inspector, and whilst acting as such on the 10th day of July, 1867, I found four half barrels, one quarter barrel, and one full barrel, all containing fermented liquor, without having the United States Revenue stamps on them cancelled as the law requires. The fermented liquor was from the brewery of John Zeller, No. 942 N. Seventh street. Defrauding the Government is still continued by the defendant in the same way, I believe.

The defendant was held in $600 bail to answer at court.

John Campbell, residing at No. 213 South Front street, was arraigned upon the same charge. He was also arrested by Deputy Marshal Sharkey.

James Gheegan testified that the stamp had been taken from off the bung-hole and placed about five inches from it; the defendant, on being asked how it came there, said he was not home when the ale came, and that the driver must have put it there, as he tapped all his ale; went there the next day, and the stamp had disappeared altogether.

The defendant was held in $600 bail to appear at court.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, residing at Norristown, and employed on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, was at work yesterday on a building adjoining the Depot in Germantown. He fell from a ladder to the ground, fracturing his skull by the concussion, and is believed to be seriously injured internally. He was carried to the house of a brother workman, Otis Warner, on Bowman street, where he still lies in a low condition.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Mike Hackey, the proprietor of the establishment at the corner of Richmond street and Huntingdon avenue, was arrested this morning on suspicion of having set fire to his building, which occurred about 3 o'clock A. M. He is held for a further hearing by Alderman Senix.

RUN OVER.—An unknown man was run over and killed by the cars at the junction of the Trenton and Reading Railroads. The Coroner held an inquest. A man named Carr was run over and instantly killed by the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the depot in West Philadelphia.

A ROBBERY OF WEARING APPAREL was committed yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 1, in a dwelling at No. 1115 Spruce street, undergoing repairs. A shawl and various articles were appropriated.

INFANT FOUND.—A female infant, about four weeks old, was found at 12 o'clock last evening, in the yard of Frederick Urban, No. 1525 Mascher street.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment, different styles impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling cheap,*
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing at incredibly low prices.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY gains credit and support every day. The sales of stock surpass all expectation, and the prospect is that the funds for the noble object will be secured even in advance of the time anticipated. The reason is obvious. The design is worthy, and creditable to the patriotic hearts who are laboring to reward a too much neglected class. The funds go into responsible hands, and the public have no fears that they will be misdirected. The plan adopted satisfies the scruples of the most conscientious, for it meets all the requirements of a carefully worded law, and has the endorsement of eminent legal authority in such matters. It is by its distinctive features entirely removed from the taint of catchpenny schemes which have so often been the means of imposing on the public. It gives to purchasers of its stock a full equivalent for the consideration paid. All its transactions are open and above board. It has no concealments, and the reputation of the managers is such that they *cannot afford* to be dishonest in this transaction.

The plan is to offer to the public an interest in the charitable institution by offering stock in shares of one dollar for which a certificate is given, with an engraving fully worth the money paid. As a still further inducement to have the shares taken up rapidly, every stockholder is promised a present of some value in addition to his stock certificate and picture. The funds thus secured by the sales of stock are deposited with Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 S. Third street, to be by them applied to the object in view. A charitable public institution thus receives the benefit, and not a private individual.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., has exempted it from all tax, and the banking house of George A. Cooke & Co. signifies its confidence in the integrity of the trustees by publicly accepting their trust as receivers.

The means should be raised for such an object as educating the orphans of our gallant soldiers and sailors within one month. Let all who are able respond, and it might be done in a week. Let all who have no disposition for charity, but simply want pictures, and want to purchase where they can be had for the least money, buy of the Washington Library Company, and more than enough might be realized in a very short time.

It remains for the public to say whether this benevolent work shall drag its weary length along, or be pushed rapidly to a successful completion. We believe that a grateful public will continue to sustain the enterprise until its present bright prospects culminate in the triumphant completion of the Institute.

The Principal Office of the Company is at No. 1225 Chesnut street. The officers in attendance will cheerfully give any information desired, and if any additional checks or safeguards can be suggested, over and above those already adopted, to insure fairness and confidence, they will be gladly received. It will be pleasant in after years to reflect that we had a hand in erecting such a noble monument to the memory of our departed soldiers and sailors.—*From the Methodist Home Journal.*

PHLEBOTOMY.—When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them, and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondrical cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use; and where the circulation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life.

At this season of the year particularly, when midsummer's scorching heat does so much towards reducing the vital energies of the body, this inestimable tonic and stomachic produces a wonderful effect. By it the strength is increased, the appetite preserved, and firmness and elasticity given to the system.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE VARIOUS EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TO ENGLAND IN REFERENCE TO THE FENIANS.

PARIS, July 4, 1867.

The enclosed recommendation to her Majesty's Government of Great Britain and Ireland is respectfully submitted by us, whose signatures are hereto annexed, as a recommendation in the interest of the peace of Europe, of which her Majesty's Government is one of strongest advocates.

We see with sorrow the Government of England disturbed by the democratic element—that element which has, in past times, given so much trouble to our Governments—and we, in august conference assembled, do, unsolicited, recommend to her Majesty's just and mild Government the establishment in Ireland of large institutions, under the patronage of the State, designed to meet the sources of discontent in that unhappy island.

From all that we can learn, Ireland, that land of romance, is literally in rags, and the inhabitants with no means to remedy the evil. We recommend that there be established, at convenient points, large Ready-made Clothing Houses, similar to those in America, of which Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, is a sample. We are satisfied that the project will make that nation a contented and happy people.

(Signed) NAPOLEON III,
ALEXANDER,
ABDUL AZIZ,
FRED. WILLIAM.

A GENTLEMAN of great medical knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome, and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for Dyspepsia, for Liver Complaint, for Exhaustion, Weakness, for a Want of Appetite, and for Mental Depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and delicate females, are particularly benefited by its use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PHOTOGRAPHS made in great perfection at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Pictures in Oil, India ink, and Water Colors. Ivorytypes and Porcelain Pictures. A miniature porcelain only $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

"MARCH TO THE SEA,"
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

ESSLINGER—KOCH.—On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. G. Wiehle, Mr. CHARLES L. ESSLINGER, of Wurtemburg, to Miss LOUISA EMMA, eldest daughter of Lewis D. F. Koch, Esq., of this city.

HALL—WARWICK.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. W. S. Perkins, LORONZO W. HALL, of Norfolk, Va., to RACHEL A. WARWICK, of Bristol, Pa.

DIED.

DETWEILER.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. ELIAS DETWEILER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1106 Ash street, below Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

EVANS.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, HELEN, infant daughter of Franklin and Julia Evans.

HICKLING.—On the 10th instant, FRANCIS H. HICKLING, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Valley Green, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, July 13.

HILL.—On the 10th instant, EMILIA STANLEY HILL, daughter of Eveline C. and the late Charles A. Hill, of this city, in the 23d year of her age.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, WILLIAM M. HOWLAND, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. E. corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock.

SIMON.—On the 9th instant, MARGARET, the wife of Mr. Henry Simon, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 928 Reed street, above Ninth, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

REGN.—On the 10th instant, JOSEPHINE, daughter of Casper and Josephine Regn, aged 18 years 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2071 S. Eighth street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

ROOK.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of James and Elizabeth Rook, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 220 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. Frankford.

ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS AND FIXTURES for Grindstones, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WATERING PLACES WILL PLEASE most of their patrons by adding these Cakes to their regular bill of fare: Printed receipts for making the Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins (which agree with most dyspeptics), and also for the Corn Wisconsin Cake, are furnished to purchasers of the pans. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHITE'S PATENT ICE PICKS HAVE all the advantages of a hammer and ice pick in economizing the breakage of ice, combined in the one implement. We also have an assortment of other kinds. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT 4 18 5p

THIRD EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 95; Erie R. R., 40; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 80½.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Noon.—Cotton firm; sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10½d.; Orleans, 10¼d.

The Brokers' Circular gives the sales of the week at 56,000 bales, including 12,000 bales for export and 1000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 749,000 bales, including 484,000 American.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 12—Noon.—The markets are unaltered.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Petroleum, 42 francs.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—The steamship China, from Boston July 3, arrived to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A New Reconstruction Bill Agreed Upon.

The House Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed upon a bill to be reported to-day by Mr. Stevens, in place of the Senate bill. It consists of fourteen sections, and embodies the features of both the Senate and House bills, and is satisfactory to the more radical members of both Houses.

CRIME.

Wholesale Poisoning on Staten Island—An Old Lady and Two Men Believed to have been Poisoned to Death by a Woman—Arsenic Found in One of the Bodies—Arrest of the Supposed Murderess and Her Husband.

A great sensation prevails on Staten Island, caused by the discovery of a dreadful poisoning case at the farm-house of J. K. Jessup, in the town of Westfield, near Eltonville station, on the Staten Island Railroad. If the details as given to us are correct (and we have them from the highest authorities in the county), three persons, one an aged lady, have recently been poisoned to death by a woman named Margaret Grant. J. K. Jessup is a wealthy farmer residing in the town of Westfield. Among his large force of farm hands recently were two young men named Archibald McClusky and John Dougherty; and among his help about the house and garden were a Mr. Grant and his wife Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Grant, who are both aged about twenty-five years, had been in the service of Mr. Jessup for a long time, for which reason they had frequently received little favors from him that the others did not. This, it seemed, had the effect to create an envious feeling among some of the hands, which resulted in occasional quarrels; and at one time, it is alleged, Mrs. Grant, in a fit of passion, threatened to take their lives, adding that she would "fix them." This occurred about two months ago. In the latter part of the month of May McClusky was taken suddenly ill, and despite the best medical aid, died in a short time. The threat of Mrs. Grant had almost been forgotten, and no one thought for a moment that she had been instrumental in causing his death. But a few days ago another incident occurred which aroused everybody's suspicions. Young Dougherty arose one morning in his usual good health, partook of a hearty breakfast, and started to commence his day's work at a mill some distance from the house. He had proceeded only a short distance when he became so thirsty that he was compelled to drink from a brook near by. The water did not slake his thirst in the least; and he continued to drink until prostrated by pain, when he was discovered and conveyed back to the house, and there died on the same day; his symptoms throughout being very conclusive, and just before he breathed his last he said he had been killed by Mrs. Grant, who had poisoned his coffee at breakfast; at the same time making a request that his body be opened and examined after his death. To add to this tragic state of affairs, an aged lady in the same house had died suddenly two days previous under similar circumstances. The date of McClusky's death was May the 19th. The lady, whose name has not been ascertained, died June 15th, and Dougherty died on the 17th ult. The facts of the case have not been published before, in order to give the officers of the law a better chance to bring the case into form for prosecution. A Coroner's inquest was held over the remains of Dougherty, which resulted in the holding of both Mr. and Mrs. Grant to bail, and meantime the body of Dougherty was to be sent to New York for analysis. But when the circumstances attending the death of McClusky and that of the lady were remembered, there remained no doubt that all were depatched by the same hand; and the woman Grant and her husband were rearrested, and they are now secured in the Richmond county jail, and will not be bailed on any considerations. The chemist who has the body of Dougherty yesterday reported to the authorities that poison had been discovered, and the other bodies will be immediately exhumed and undergo a similar analysis. A further examination of the prisoners will take place to-morrow afternoon, before Justice Vaughn, at Clifton, S. I. The prisoners are what would be called a rough looking pair; and when they were conveyed to the jail in the constable's carriage, their appearance was so bad as to cause remark by every one who saw them. Margaret is particularly uncouth in appearance, and her features very irregular and repulsive. She is downcast since her last arrest, and begins to manifest deep anxiety. The tragic affair is the main topic of conversation throughout the breadth of the Island.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Attempt to Murder an Actress.

At a late hour last night an attempt was made to murder Miss Florence Temple, an equestrienne actress, in her apartments in the boarding house No. 133 Bleecker street, which was only frustrated by the remarkable presence of mind of the intended victim. The would-be murderer is Thomas J. Carr, a letter-carrier, attached to station "C," located at the junction of West Twelfth and Fourth streets. It appears that Carr had been for some time paying attentions to "Miss" Florence Temple, who, although she rejoices in the spinster appellation, is a widow, and has two children who are living with her. Miss Temple, it is stated, had formerly lived with Carr, in Broome street, but about eight months ago started on a starring expedition through the Eastern and Western States, and only returned to this city on Wednesday, after appearing on that night as "Dick Turpin, the Highwayman," at Walden's Opera House, in Paterson, N. J., with her trained steed Firefly. On her arrival in this city, Carr called on her, with the evident intention of renewing his former intimacy, btu it would seem that Miss Temple did not appreciate his kind intentions, and treated him very coolly. This gave rise to jealousy in Carr's mind, and he determined he would not be supplanted by any man. He called on Miss Temple at a late hour last night, and had an interview with Miss Temple in her room, which is situated on the third floor of the house. Miss Frances Temple, aged 13 years, a daughter of "Miss" Temple, was in the room at the time. Some conversation ensued between the *equestrienne* and the enraged letter carrier, which resulted in the woman leaving her seat and taking a seat in another part of the room. This so excited Carr, who had been drinking rather freely, that he got up from his seat, and, drawing a large Colt's revolver from his pocket, advanced threateningly towards the woman, remarking, nonchalantly, "No other man shall have you, for I'll shoot you," he cocked the pistol and fired. The woman, becoming aware of his murderous design, sprang from her seat, and, striking the muzzle of the pistol with her right hand, gave the weapon a downward inclination, and the ball from the pistol entered her left leg just above the knee, and, passing through, caused a very severe and painful, though not dangerous wound. This occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock, and in a moment after Officer Bolger, of the Eighth Precinct, who happened to be standing on the opposite corner of Bleecker and Laurens street, attracted by the shooting, ran into the house, and ascending to the room arrested Carr, who made no resistance. In a few moments after Captain Caffrey and Officer Orser, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were in the house. By direction of the Captain, Dr. Doran was summoned, who, after probing the wound, pronounced it not a dangerous one. Carr was conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station House by Officer Bolger and locked up for the night. He is twenty-four years of age, and a native of the United States. He made no statement in regard to the affair. Miss Temple was also remarkably reticent. An individual who represented himself to Captain Caffrey as an attache of the *Tribune*, made himself rather officious in proclaiming himself as a friend of Miss Temple.

Carr will be taken before Justice Dodge to-day.

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Dixon (Conn.), rising after the reading of the journal, said he was accidentally absent yesterday when the vote was taken on the Reconstruction bill. Had he been present he should have voted against the bill, for the same reason that he voted against the measures to which it was supplementary.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) asked to call up the resolution offered by him a few days since, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire how many Mexican prisoners of war had been shot after capture, under the decree of Maximilian of October, 1865. Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate on the subject of his resolution. It was well known, he said, that the invasion of Mexico was in reality a part and parcel of our Rebellion. Had the United States Government been at peace, no one believes that such an attempt would have been made to establish an empire in the Republic of Mexico. Had Maximilian gone to Mexico as other filibusters go, as Lopez went, as the son of Henry Clay went, and as others had gone, with their lives in their hands, in pursuit of a crown to win, no remark would have been made. He would have staked his head, and would have won a crown or lost his head. But Maximilian claimed to be something more than an adventurer or a filibuster. He claimed to have been elected by the Mexican people to occupy the Mexican throne.

Having recited the circumstances of the election of Maximilian, Mr. Chandler said it was the intention of Napoleon, having once fixed Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, to assist the Rebels from that place. The decree of 1865 would then have been executed upon Union soldiers and officers captured while defending the Union. Maximilian signed his own death-warrant when he signed the decree. The Mexicans made a mistake as to the mode of Maximilian's death. The man capable of issuing that decree ought not to have died by the bullet. The officer who captured him should have hung him to the first tree. That this was not done showed the Mexicans to be a chivalrous people.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Speaker presented a communication from Governor Bullock of Massachusetts, received after the recess last session, announcing the ratification by that Commonwealth of the Constitutional Amendment.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands granted by Congress, in 1856, to States in the South, for railroad purposes, which have expired by limitation.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Julian moved to suspend the rules, and stated that there were 5,000,000 acres of the best land in the South laid up in the hands of Rebel corporations, at the expense of poor men, white and black, who should have them for homesteads.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.), as a member of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, stated that the question of the relation of these roads to the Government was then under investigation, and argued that the action proposed by the resolution would be premature.

Mr. Julian expressed his willingness to make the resolution one of inquiry only.

Mr. Chanler argued that this was a special question, and that it should be referred to the special Committee having that matter in charge.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) inquired of Mr. Chanler whether there was any pretense that loyal men were interested in these roads?

Mr. Chanler replied in the affirmative, and stated that the action proposed would jeopardize the vested rights of citizens who had been loyal throughout the whole war.

Mr. Wood argued that three-fourths of the railroads in the South and in the West had been built by Northern capitalists, and that the proposed measure would be a measure of confiscation of Northern capital, because it had been invested in Southern roads. In conclusion, he made the point of order that the Committee on Reconstruction having been raised for a specific purpose, could take no cognizance of this matter.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that a like subject had been already referred to that committee.

The rules were suspended, 99 to 35, and the resolution modified so as to confine its operation to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and the motion to refer to the Select Committee on Southern Railroads was adopted.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to offer an elaborate preamble and resolutions, reciting that the Government of Louisiana has been declared illegal and void, and that therefore no efficient means can be taken by the authorities for repairing levees or issuing bonds to pay for the same; and therefore resolving that the District Commander shall have power to issue bonds to the amount of four millions dollars at 7-30 per cent., and that the assumption of such such debt shall be a condition precedent to the readmission of the State.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, there being only 24 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate Reconstruction bill, with several amendments, mostly of a verbal character.

There is a substitute for the first section, declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of 2d March, 1867, to have been that the Governments then existing in the Rebel States were illegal, and that, therefore, such Governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders and to the authority of Congress.

Among the new sections reported is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decision or directions of the Attorney-General or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to recommit the bill, so as to retain control over it, while he did not wish to cut off debate.

Mr. Wood, while admitting that the bill as now reported was an improvement on the original bill of the House, criticized the details of some of the sections, and urged that the language should be more precise, so that it would be so clear, precise, and definite that there would be no misunderstanding its intent and purpose. But he regarded the Senate bill, though equally objectionable in principle, infinitely preferable to this, because its language was plain, simple, and not to be misunderstood.

Mr. Eldredge suggested that Mr. Wood should offer an amendment that would cover the whole case conclusively, namely, an amendment abolishing the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States, the constitutions of each of the Southern States, and the laws of each of them.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding, and the testimony for the defense was continued.

Detective J. A. W. Clarvoe was recalled, and examined by Mr. Bradley. On April 15, after we arrived at the house of Mrs. Surratt, it was agreed that McDevitt and myself should enter the house; I rapped at the door, and a young man in shirt-sleeves, barefooted and hatless, opened the door; he gave his name as Lewis J. Weichman; I asked for John Surratt, and Weichman said John was not in town; I then asked for Mrs. Surratt, and Weichman rapped at Mrs. Surratt's door, and I asked Mrs. Surratt where John was, and she said she did not know.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to witness testifying to his conversation with Mrs. Surrat.

Mr. Bradley said Weichman had been asked as to the conversation, and this evidence was for the purpose of contradicting him.

Judge Fisher said the witness could be asked relative to any conversation testified to by Weichman, if the conversation occurred in Weichman's presence.

Witness—Weichman was standing by my side.

Mr. Pierrepont said that Weichman was not asked whether Mrs. Surratt said anything about John being in town.

The testimony of Weichman was referred to, and Mr. Bradley said they proposed to show that the conversations did not occur as detailed by Weichman.

Judge Fisher said the witness could state what conversation he had with Weichman at the door, and also the conversation with Mrs. Surratt after searching the house.

The witness resumed—Weichman was standing by my side when Mrs. Surratt and I were conversing; I could hear what was said, and I suppose he could; Weichman had had a conversation with Mrs. Surratt before that.

The Court ruled that the witness could not detail any conversation with Mrs. Surratt that took place prior to the search of the house.

The defense noted an exception.

Witness resumed—I asked Weichman if he belonged to the house, and he said he did; I told him I must search his room; upon arriving at his room I asked him it a trunk in the room was his; he said it was; he then asked me what all this meant, and I asked him where he had been all night, and if he had not heard that the President had been assassinated; Weichman replied, "My God! I see it all now;" I then pulled out an end of a pocket handkerchief saturated with blood, and said it was the President's blood; after a while we came down stairs, and Weichman was with me; Weichman came down behind me; Mrs. Surratt was standing in his room; I did not hear Weichman say to Mrs. Surratt, "What do you think! President Lincoln has been assassinated;" on coming down stairs I had a conversation with Mrs. Surratt; Weichman followed me down, but I do not recollect whether Weichman was present at the conversation; when Weichman and I came down stairs McDevitt was there; while I was conversing I did not miss Weichman; I went to Mrs. Surratt and told her to be particular about answering my questions; I asked her when she saw Booth, and she said at 2 o'clock that day; she said she had not seen John Surratt for two weeks; she said he was in Canada and she had got a letter from him or heard from him that day; she asked me what the meaning of this was, and added that a great many mothers did not know where their sons were; I then went up stairs again to a room over the stairs and rapped, and heard a female voice inside, and at that John Holahan came out of the adjoining room and asked me what had happened; and when I informed him he was much surprised, and I then went further up stairs to the top of the house, and at a room which Holahan said was a servant's room, and there was no one in that room; I then went and searched the young ladies' room; there was no colored woman there; I then went down stairs into the basement; going down the stairway I met Lieutenant Shippen, and at the door of the kitchen I met a colored woman and asked her for John Surratt, and she said she had not seen Surratt for two weeks; I then went up stairs, and after a search left the house; I saw Weichman next morning at 10 o'clock, in front of our office, and Holahan was with him; when Weichman opened the door on the morning referred to, I did not say I came to search the house.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—Arrived, brig Echo, from the West Indies for Baltimore.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The price of gold here is now 139¾@139¾.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton dull; Middling uplands, 26¼c. Flour 15@20c. higher; 11,000 barrels sold; State, $7 10@11 25; Ohio, $10 50@13 25; Western, $7 10@11 60; choice, $11@12 60; Southern, $9 75@16 25. Wheat 3@5c. higher; 12,000 bushels sold; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 23½; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $2 23; California, $2 25. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn firm and scarce; 45,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 06@1 08 ✠ bushel; small lots of choice at $1 09½@1 10.

MEXICO.

The History of Foreign Intervention in that County.

BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The project of intervention in Mexico first took diplomatic form on the 31st of October, 1861, when the Convention between England, France, and Spain was signed in London. The ostensible reason for the intervention thus agreed upon was the decree of the Government of Mexico of July 17, 1861, by which Mexico suspended payment of her foreign debt. But to understand both these events we must go back in the history of Mexico, and ascertain her political condition at the time.

On the 12th of January, 1857, a Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Mexico, in which every State was represented. In this Constitution (Article 41) it was declared to be "the will of the Mexican people to constitute themselves a representative, democratic, federal republic, composed of States free and sovereign in all that concerns their interior regimen, but united in a federation established according to the principles of this fundamental law." This Constitution, on being submitted to the people, was ratified and adopted by the popular vote in every State. The adoption of this Constitution was the result of a severe and protracted struggle against the system of *pronunciamientos* by which Mexico had been governed for forty years, and was hailed everywhere as the beginning of a new and a better era. In accordance with Article 75 of the Constitution, General Comonfort was elected President of the republic, and December 1, 1857, took the oath of office; and by Article 79 it was declared that in case of vacancy in the office of President, the Chief Justice should be acting President until a successor had been chosen.

Two laws were passed of great importance, both in themselves and by reason of their bearing on future events—(1) one bringing mortmain property held by the Church into circulation, indemnity according to the annual value of the property being made in every case; and (2) the second subjecting to the laws those of the clergy and army who had been previously exempt and responsible only to special courts called *fueros*, which were abolished.

The clergy and army, thus deprived of their special privileges, conspired against the new order of things, and under their influence Comonfort, the President, December 17, 1857, only *sixteen* days after taking the oath, in connection with General Zuloaga, overthrew the Constitution he had sworn to support, and declared in favor of a reactionary plan drawn up by himself and his agents, and known as the plan of Tacubaya. He arrested Juarez, Chief Justice, and threw him into prison, but being satisfied that he was in this the tool of others, released him on the 11th of January, 1858, whereupon Juarez immediately repaired to Guanajuato, and on the 19th issued an address, declaring the treason of Comonfort and taking possession of the vacant Presidency in accordance with the Constitution. Comonfort virtually abandoned the Presidency, and acknowledged the justice of his own deposition, by ceasing to sign as such; but only as General. A Government was organized and held its sittings at Guanajuato. On the 22d, three days after the regular Government began operations at Guanajuato, the insurgents under Zuloaga took possession of the vacant capital. Another contest followed. The insurrection was, however, confined to the cities of Mexico, Queretaro, and Puebla—all the rest of the republic, eighteen States in full and others in part—adhering to the Constitution of 1857 and the Government of Juarez established under it.

It is not necessary to follow the history of this contest farther. At the very outset, on the 23d of January, representatives of France and England, the former M. de Gabriac, and the latter a chargé d'affaires, Mr. Lettson, recognized the insurrection, which had been for the moment, owing to the treason of Comonfort, triumphant in the capital; but this recognition gave no rightful authority to that insurrection, nor did it affect the supreme authority of the Constitution of 1857, any more than the recognition of the Southern Confederacy at any time by foreign Ministers would have overthrown the Constitution of the United States.

But the conspirators had for the moment possession of power, and they proceeded to undo the work of the Constitution. First, by decree, dated January 28, 1858, they abolished the law respecting the alienation of ecclesiastical property, and then re-established the *fueros* or privileged tribunals for the clergy and army. The people rose in arms, the contest raged, and the reactionists resorted to taxes to supply themselves with funds. By decree of May 15, 1858, they imposed a tax of *one* per cent. on all capital employed in any industry whatever over $5000. This aroused universal execration, and was protested against by John Forsyth, United States Minister, May 22, and soon after by merchants, traders, and everybody else, including the Ministers of England and France. But the necessities of the Treasury were inexorable. In February, 1859, personal properties of $1000 were included in these exactions. By decree, May 30, 1859, household property was taxed ten per cent.; and by another decree, July 19, 1859, by the Peza law, all these taxes were made payable a year in advance. And, finally, Miramon, who, by a new insurrection in the bosom of the Union party, had been, December 25, 1858, put at the head of the Tacubaya Government, issued a decree dated March 20, 1860, by which fresh taxes were imposed, which raised the rate to four times the amount they had been three years before. And these exactions fell upon foreigners without discrimination. Meantime the war was waged by Miramon and his troops—the offscouring of Mexico—the most atrocious massacres were perpetrated, a hospital full of sick and wounded being in one instance, at Tacubaya, April 11, 1855, mercilessly slaughtered by Marquez, by orders of Miramon, including seven surgeons in attendance, one of whom was an Englishman, named Duval.

In its extreme distress the Government published a decree, October 29, 1859, which resulted in what is known as the Jecker bond transaction, by which the Swiss banker Jecker, by an actual payment of less than £300,000, became possessed of bonds to the amount of £3,000,000. The Government of France afterwards insisted that the *regular* Government was bound to redeem these bonds. The English at this point began to doubt the propriety of their recognition of the insurrectionary Government. Mr. Otway, English Minister, in a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 4, 1859, said "it was not sure it had done well in giving an uninterrupted preference from the commencement of the troubles to the Government of which that Minister was the organ." And, December 16, 1859, he said it was difficult to say which was the *de facto* Government of Mexico, for "while England and France had recognized the President who was in possession of the City of Mexico, the United States had recognized the President at Vera Cruz." Finally, while Miramon was pressing the siege of Vera Cruz, the English Minister, Mr. Mathews (Otway having been recalled), and M. de Gabriac, the French Minister, tendered to the two contending parties, April 12, 1860, their mediation for the conclusion of an armistice, "during which they should proceed to elect a National Assembly to decide the definite form of government for the country." They insisted upon a preliminary declaration of civil and religious liberty. The Miramon Government demurred to this, saying it would be a surrender of sovereign power. Juarez objected to the surrender of civil and religious liberty.

On the 8th of May, 1860, M. de Gabriac, being recalled, left Mexico for France. Miramon sent Zuloaga (the real President of the insurgent forces) into the interior, and claimed to be the substitute President. The British Minister refused to recognize him in that capacity, and as the Mexican authorities declined to hold intercourse with him on any other footing, Mr. Mathews, by order of his Government, broke off relations with the Mexican authorities, and on the 17th September, 1860, withdrew to Jalapa. Relieved of his presence, the authorities renewed their exactions—demanding first of Mr. Jecker £2000, and on his refusal to pay it, breaking into his house and finding nothing; next levying £100,000 upon twenty-six capitalists; and finally seizing by armed force the sum of £152,000 belonging to English bondholders, and deposited for safe keeping, until it could be shipped to England, with the English Legation, under protection of its seals. The seals were violated, the locks broken open, and the money taken by a band of men acting under orders of General Marquez, the Quartermaster-General of the forces of Miramon. Against this proceeding M. Pacheco, the Spanish Minister, and the Minister of Russia protested, and Mr. Mathews, the British Minister, demanded restitution and an apology; but the authorities did not even condescend to reply.

During all this time the war had been going on at various points. The spirit of the people was aroused in support of the Constitutional Government at Guanajuato, which had never suspended its functions, and in December, 1860, the army commanded by General Ortega had advanced upon Mexico, scattered the forces of Miramon, and on the 11th of January, 1861, precisely three years after he left it, Juarez, returned to the capital and resumed his position there as constitutional President of the Republic. The first act of the Government thus reinstated was to dismiss M. Pacheco, the Minister of Spain, together with the Papal Nuncio and the Ministers of Guatemala and Ecuador, on account of their complicity with enemies of the Republic. On the 17th of March, 1861, M. de Saligny, the newly arrived French Minister, recognized the Government of Juarez, and the Ministers of all the other powers continued their diplomatic relations with it. Fragments of Miramon's army continued to hover around the capital, and to harass the country as predatory bands; but as an army it had ceased to exist. The Mexican Congress elected, June 27, General Ortega to be Chief Justice—intending by that act, according to Mr. Corwin (despatch June 29, 1861), to make him President if Juarez could be induced to resign.

The Government was greatly embarrassed by the exhaustion of the war, the pressure of foreign Governments for their claims, the entire lack of money, and the necessity for rigorous measures of administrative reform. A new Cabinet was formed in June, 1861, and the Government addressed itself to its new task. One of its first acts was to reorganize its financial system. By conventions of two or three years' standing, 35 per cent. of the revenues from French imports were appropriated to the payment of English claims. The expenses of collection, amounting to 30 per cent., were paid by Mexico—so that only 35 per cent. of the duties on French goods and 19 on English goods remained for the use of the Government. Congress, therefore, on the 17th of July, 1861, passed an act "suspending all payments for two years, including the assignments for the loan made in London and for foreign conventions." The obligations of these debts were expressly acknowledged, and a Commission was authorized to make arrangements for their future payment. The measure was temporary and one of absolute necessity, if the Government of Mexico was to continue its active existence.

But with this act properly commences the history of foreign intervention in the affairs of Mexico. Instantly upon its passage the Minister of France, M. de Saligny, and the Minister of England, C. Lennox Wyke, demanded to know if it was authentic. The Mexican Government entered into the most elaborate and sincere explanations of the circumstances which made such a resort inevitable, and gave the most solemn assurances of the inviolability of the debts, and of ample provision for their payment. But all was to no purpose. On the 25th of July, 1861, both these Ministers, having previously demanded the annulment of the decree within twenty-four hours, and that demand having been refused, broke off all official relations between their respective Governments and the Government of Mexico. The Mexican Government addressed itself most anxiously to the Governments represented by these Ministers, but without effect. M. Thouvenel, then French Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused peremptorily on the 3d of September to listen to any explanations from Mr. De la Fuente, the Mexican Minister, and declared to him that they fully approved the conduct of M. de Saligny: they had issued their orders in concert with England, and that a squadron composed of vessels of both nations would exact from the Government of Mexico due satisfaction; and, he added, "Your Government shall learn from our Minister and Admiral what are the claims of France." Previous, however, to despatching this squadron, the London Convention of October 31, 1861, was concluded; but, before giving its terms let us examine its history.

During the fall of 1860 and the winter of 1861, while the reactionary party in Mexico was approaching its downfall, several of its more prominent chiefs had repaired to Europe, and were known to be in active communication with the leading powers. Rumors filled the public prints of schemes on foot for foreign intervention in Mexico, for establishing a new form of government there, and for placing on the Mexican throne a European prince, to be maintained by foreign authority. Among these exiles were Almonte, Comonfort, and others. At London, so far as appears, they received no countenance. The English Government had claims and reclamations upon Mexico, but it would enforce them only by seizing upon her seaports, and would have nothing whatever to do with her internal affairs. In France these schemes were received with more favor, and without committing itself absolutely to their projects, the Government certainly did not repel them. But in Spain they seem to have had still greater success. That power, after a long and ignoble sleep, had been seized with a sudden revival of her old ambition. Her army had met with success in Morocco. Dominica, formerly one of her possessions, had repudiated republican institutions, and again invoked Spanish authority. Spain had a magnificent colony in Cuba, a splendid port, and a superb base of operations; and as it became clear that the United States, the only power she had to fear, was about to plunge into a gigantic civil war, dreams of future conquest in Mexico undoubtedly began to seize upon the Spanish imagination. Indeed, it is by no means difficult to trace in the diplomatic correspondence of Spain, for two or three years before this crisis had arrived, indications of a purpose to bring the affairs of Mexico into the open field of European politics, for such disposition as the powers of Europe might see fit to make of them. And the leading actor in this whole scheme seems to have been the Spanish Minister in Paris, Mr. Mon, who, as early as November 24, 1858, suggested in a despatch to M. Walewski, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the necessity of establishing a firm and stable Government in Mexico. In this, however, Mr. Mon seems to have been acting upon his own responsibility, for in a despatch dated January 3, 1859, to Mr. Calderon Callantes, the Foreign Minister of the Spanish Government, he complains that he is unable to impress his own views properly upon the Spanish Government. "The thought," he says, "that I have not been able to make your Excellency comprehend is to find out if it is not possible to aid in forming a Government in Mexico, which, supported at first by the three powers, might afterwards exist without any assistance." And he asks Mr. Callantes to inform him "what form is best, and what means most available to attain this end." The Spanish Secretary, in reply, on the 10th, concedes that it is of the "utmost importance to establish a strong and durable Government in Mexico," and adds that he thinks "moral suasion and diplomatic discussions" will prove adequate to induce Mexico to such a course. This was in January, 1859, a year and a half before the rupture of France and England with Mexico, and shows clearly that European intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico had been a favorite idea with Spain long before it was carried into execution. Nor did she stop with the efforts referred to. Her scheme was vigorously pressed upon the French and English Governments throughout the interval. On the 16th of March, 1860, the Spanish Minister began to urge his claims against a country "the situation of which could not be worse." On the 18th of April Mr. Callantes speaks still more explicitly, and refers to the efforts previously made by the Spanish Government to enlist England and France in her favorite project of intervention. "Your Excellency knows," he says, "of the attempts made several times by the Government of her Majesty to join in the adoption of measures to put an end to the anarchy now exhausting the Mexican republic." And he then proceeds in the following very explicit manner:—

"I had a consultation some time ago on this grave affair with M. Barrot, the French Ambassador. M. Barrot transmitted my remarks to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor, and recently he read me an extract from one of his despatches, which says that the Governments of France and England are now disposed to combine their efforts to establish a Government in Mexico to be recognized by the whole nation, and put an end to the painful condition of that unfortunate country.

"M. Thouvenel thinks the best way would be to propose a constituent assembly to fix a permanent form of government and settle all existing difficulties, whatever their nature or importance.

"Her Majesty's wish is that your Excellency have an interview with M. Thouvenel to try and contrive some way for the three powers to intervene in the disorders of the Mexican republic. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the simple news of this resolution and the first steps taken will be enough to encourage the honest people of Mexico, and dispose them to act in favor of that Government which, without limiting the exercise of legitimate rights and guarantees enjoyed in other civilized countries, may suppress the spirit of rebellion that has caused so much harm to that unhappy country."

There is no intimation here of a purpose to change the form of government in Mexico, but only to make it stable. But in a despatch dated two months later than the one just quoted, hints are thrown out that the Mexican people may prefer a monarchy, and early in September, 1861, Mr. Mon, the Spanish Minister at Paris, who seems from the beginning to have been the spring and strength of the whole project, in a despatch to his Government, after stating the embarrassments of the Government of the United States in consequence of the war then beginning, says, "The Government ought to know that this is a good opportunity to awaken old memories and place upon the throne of Mexico a Prince of the Bourbon blood, intimately connected with that House."

To all these suggestions it is simple justice to say, England gave no encouragement. On the 27th of April, 1860, in reply to the proposal of coöperation, Lord John Russell informed Mr. Isturitz, the Spanish Minister in London, that England would not reject it if it was understood that no force was to be used in its execution, but he added that England would require protection to Protestant worship, to which Mr. Isturitz rejoined that in this she could not have the coöperation of Spain. M. Thouvenel also, on behalf of the French Government, on the 18th of May, 1860, disclaimed all ideas of using coercion against Mexico, whereupon the Spanish Government hurried her military preparations, despatched a fleet with troops to Cuba and sent secret instructions to the Captain-General of that Island. On the 6th of September, 1861, the Spanish Government instructs its Minister in Paris to inform the French Government that a Spanish expedition is on the eve of departure for Mexico. The matter of a joint expedition has been in process of discussion, and on the 11th of October, 1861, M. Thouvenel writes to the French Minister in London, Count de Flahaut, saying that he agrees with the English Government that their coercion of Mexico "should be caused by their complaints against that Government,;' and that "the prevention of their repetition was the only ostensible excuse for a Convention;" and he adds:—

"But it seems to me useless to object to legal participation in the events caused by our operations. It is lawful to suppose that if the result of the American crisis should be a separation of the North and South, the two new confederations would seek compensation on Mexican territory offered by anarchy to their rivalry. England would not remain indifferent to such an event; and the only thing, in my opinion, that could prevent it, would be the establishment of a new Government in Mexico long enough to prevent its internal derangement. * * As to the form of government, any that would offer proper guarantees would suit us; and I believe England has no preference, and has come to no conclusion. But if the Mexicans themselves, weary of their former miserable Governments, should return to the instincts of their race, and form a monarchy, I think we ought to aid them, yet leave them free to select whatever form of government they may think most conducive to their happiness. Continuing these ideas in the form of a confidential conversation, I added that, in case of such an event, the Government of the Emperor, entirely disinterested, did not propose a prince of the Imperial family, but, willing to satisfy all parties, would be pleased to see the Mexicans select a Prince of the House of Austria."

All this is a report of what was said in conversation with Lord Cowley, the English Minister in Paris—before the Convention of October, 1861—and in the same despatch M. Thouvenel relates a conversation with the Spanish Minister, Mr. Mon, to whom he said that, in case of a monarchy in Mexico, *France would accept the Austrian Archduke.* Spain, however, as has been seen, had already pronounced for a Prince of the Bourbon blood. Herein lies the secret of the subsequent withdrawal of Spain from the enterprise.

Spanish troops meantime were on their way to Vera Cruz, and the draft of a Convention had been canvassed by the three powers, with very different ideas and motives. (1) England would consent to nothing beyond the satisfaction of their claims upon Mexico. (2) Spain was for giving Mexico a stable government, and in case the people should choose a monarchy, she wanted a prince of the *Bourbon* blood. (3) France was for the same thing, but wanted a prince of the *House of Austria.* With these views the three powers, on the 31st of October, 1861, feeling compelled by the arbitrary conduct of the authorities of Mexico "to demand more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfilment of the obligations contracted towards them by the Republic of Mexico," signed the Convention of London, agreeing:—

1. That the three powers would send a joint force sufficient to seize the fortresses on the coast of Mexico, and that the commanders of the allied forces should be authorized to "execute the other operations which may be considered on the spot most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents."

2. The parties engaged not to seek for themselves any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, nor to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.

3. A Commission of three was authorized to distribute the indemnity that might be secured.

4. It was agreed that the United Stafes should be invited to join in the Convention, but operations were not to be delayed for the purpose of obtaining their accession.

This was the Convention of London. It seemed to be sufficiently explicit in its terms, and it would be difficult to find in its language any excuse for the different interpretations that were put upon it.

The military movements which followed its adoption are reserved for another chapter of this historical sketch.

FINANCIAL.

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REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

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INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

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This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary f the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the saidriver now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

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OVERDUE LOANS

[OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

5 1 wfm34t

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

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Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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7 3-10s, ALL SERIES,

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WITHOUT CHARGE.

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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

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Summer Ganze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
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Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
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AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 13
ETNA.....Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 27

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday, Payable in Gold.

First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....118 | To London.....35
To Paris.....135 | To Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

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TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

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Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ——— at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 23.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 18] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 860 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 5 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 18

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on —— July —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

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HAVANA STEAMERS.

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

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JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 8 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
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PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, '67, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef etc."

C. L. KIBURN,
7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siating on Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 14 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 1st class, 3 25; 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

THE DELAWARE AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD, For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6:30, 7:15 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M. The 7:15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 3:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 9:50 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 5:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 628 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special excursion	3:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street..... 5:30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson..... 6:28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at..... 10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield at..... 1:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 628 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

6 24 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsvilleat 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:35 A. M. and 5 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SUNBURY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:20 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 19 General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 611 and 628 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

6 26 1m

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2 50. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

6 20 12 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:30 A. M. Morning Mail.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 9:00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger,
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 9:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	3:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	4:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 12

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 7:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach-Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

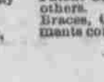
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	136,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,645,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,630,552 05.	$1,670,220 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627 29
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 80
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $8173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,107 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

DAS SÆNGERFEST

The Great German Musical Festival of Next Week.

The Programme—The Prizes—The Participants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The tenth annual Sængerfest of the German Musical Societies of the United States will be held in this city next week, and the preparations which have been made for the affair, give promise of its being one of the most successful that has ever been held in this country. In point of numbers, especially, it will be unrivalled, as there will be present over twenty-three hundred participants from abroad, representing eighty-three musical organizations. Among

The Participants

will be represented no less than forty-five Societies from the city of New York and vicinity, as follows:—

Allgemeine Sængerbund	12
Arminia	26
Beethoven Männerchor	46
Bloomingdale Chor	16
Concordia	23
Colonia	41
Colonia Maennerchor	31
Euphonia Chor	49
Fidelia Chor	26
Frauenlob Chor	24
Frohsinn, Bloomingd'le	24
Hudson Maennerchor	21
Harmonie	40
Harmonie	26
Junger Männerchor	—
Liederkranz	92
Liedertafel	52
Liedetafel, R. V. Social	—
Reform	26
Lyra Maennerchor	54
Mozart Chor	—
Mozart Verein	26
Meinerchor	49
Germania	26
Orpheus	19
Quartette Club	35
Rhein, Sængerbund	26
N. York Sing-Academic	32
Sængerrunde	56
Sængerbund	50
Schwab, Sængerbund	45
Schwab, Liederkranz	36
Maennerchor Social	26
Reform Gesang Verein	45
Reform Liedertafel	23
Reform Teutonia Chor	52
Uhland Bund	42
Sængerbund, Brooklyn	41
Teutonia, Brooklyn	24
Sængerrunde, Jer'y City	20
Eintracht, Nord Hoboken	20
Quartette Club, Hoboken	35
Quartette Club, Williamsburg	—
Quartette Club	17
Sængerbund, Williamsburg	—
Quartette Club, Hudson City	20
Liedertafel, Melrose	21
Quartette Club, Staten Island	38

Seven Baltimore societies will be represented, as follows:—

Liederkranz	62
Germania Maennerchor	39
Harmonie	36
Arion	41
Turner Gesang Verein	33
Baltimore Sængerchor	20
Turner Liedertafel, delegation.	

From Newark, N. J., will come members of five societies, as follows:—

Aurora	44
Eintracht	31
Lieberkranz	28
Arion	28
Phœnix delegation.	

And, in addition to all the above, the following Societies of other cities will be represented:—

Central N. Y. Sængerbund, Albany	24
Deutsch Verein, Auburn, N. Y.	15
Deutscher Sængerbund, Buffalo, N. Y.	20
Aurora, Egg Harbor City	32
Liedertafel, Erie, Pa., delegation	—
Germania, Elizabeth city, N. J.	—
Teutonia, Elizabethport, N. J.	—
Cecilian Glee Club, Hamilton, Canada West	23
Concordia, Hazleton, Pa.	18
Sængerbund, Hartford, Conn	29
Maennerchor, Lancaster, Pa.	22
Liederkranz, Morrisania, N. J.	—
Teutonia Maennerchor, New Haven, Conn	34
Gesang Verein, Orange, N. Y.	26
Lorelei Maennerchor, Pittsburg, Pa.	21
Sængerbund, Pottsville, Pa.	16
Liederkranz, Providence, R. I.	15
Germania, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	16
Maennerchor, Reading Pa.	23
Maennerchor, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	—
Richmond (Va.) delegation	—
Liederkranz, Syracuse, N. Y.	—
Arion Glee Club, Rochester, N. Y.	—
Sængerbund, Washington, D. C.	28
Arion Quartette Club, Washington, D. C.	23
Delaware Sængerbund, Wilmington	22
Maennerchor, Camden, N. J.	28

The Officials.

In making the necessary preparations for the great festival, as well as in conducting its exercises from first to last, a number of officials have been required. The officers of the Grand Convention of Singers are as follows:—

President—H. Camp.
Vice-President—F. Braun.
Secretary—A. Runkle.
Financial Secretary—E. Reistle.
Treasurer—M. Landenberger.
Musical Director—Professor Leopold Engelke.

An honorary committee, consisting of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, both German and native-born, was appointed some time since, to co-operate with the above, especially in receiving donations, disposing of tickets, etc. This committee is officered as follows:—

President—Dr. Theo Demme.
Vice-Presidents—Generals Meade, Cadwalader, and Lyle, Major G. Cambios, Colonel Muckle, Professor Roese, William J. Horstmann, M. Hall Stanton, J. M. Reichard, F. J. Walter, M. Landenberger, C. Grill, Dr. Guell, C. Weller, Geo. Egenhoefer, J. W. Drexel, Dr. Gross, L. Herbert, G. P. Kern, H. Mann, E. Herrline.
Secretary—Professor F. A. Roese.
Treasurer—Theodore H. Vetterlein.

The Headquarters at National Guards' Hall.

The National Guards' Hall, on Race street, between Fifth and Sixth, has been selected as the general headquarters of all the societies during the continuance of the festival. To prepare it for these purposes the interior and exterior have been elaborately decorated, at an expense of about $2000. On the railing in front of the gallery at the rear of the hall there is a large gilded harp, adorned with roses and surmounted by an arch of silver stars. Below this is a crimson curtain fringed with gold, and the large tri-colored shield of the United States.

At the rear of the gallery are full-length portraits of Mozart and Beethoven, the one reclining his head upon a desk, the other standing erect. Surrounding each is the representation of a large wreath of evergreens, entwined with bands of different colors, on which are inscribed the titles of the principal operas and oratorios of these great masters.

On the wall to the right, as you enter the hall, are similar representations of Haydn, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Gluck, and Meyerbeer. To the left are the portraits of Wagner, Handel, Weber, Abt, and Bach. These are the production of Stoeckhardt, of New York city. Between the portraits, on all sides of the hall, are variegated shields, bearing the names of the Philadelphia and visiting societies, alternating with favorite German mottos in the language of the Fatherland.

Around the hall, in front of the cornice and pending from the ceiling, are the national colors, looped up at intervals with materials of the same character. The chandeliers are also tastefully draped with wreaths and pendants of flowers and evergreens, and altogether the scene presented by the interior of the hall is beautiful and chaste.

On the arrival of the visiting societies tomorrow, it will be rendered still more attractive, by the addition of the flags which they bring with them, and which are to be arranged around the sides of the Hall on a railing prepared for the purpose.

The exterior of the hall has likewise received an elaborate decoration. In the centre of the second story is a large representation of the Goddess of Music. To the right of this are Arion and Columbia, and to the left Apollo and Germania.

Beneath these are the coats of arms of the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia, German, and Switzerland. A number of large variegated pennants are also displayed from the front of the hall.

Over the main entrance is a large transparency, containing the following inscription:—

"Seid Willkommen Sængerbrueder,
Seid gegruesst nach Deutschen Brauch;
Wie sie einen unsere Lieder,
Finden sich die Herzen auch."

This being translated, signifies—"Be welcome, brother singers! Be welcome, with hearty encore! Harmonious as our merry songs, our hearts shall ever be!"

The entire decorations of the hall, within and without, have been under the superintendence of Mr. George Klein, of New York, whose wife, Mrs. Francesca Klein, made the beautiful prize banner. This last will reach the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Formal Reception

of the visiting societies will take place to-morrow afternoon, preparatory to which there will be a general rehearsal of the Philadelphia singers this afternoon, at the New Horticultural Hall. Such of the visiting Societies as arrive during the afternoon, will be met at the different depots by the Reception Committe, and conducted to their respective quarters. At 7 o'clock in the evening, such of the guests as may have arrived by that time will be met at the National Guards' Hall by the Honorary Committee and the Philadelphia societies. These will all form in procession, and proceed to Walnut street wharf, at half-past 7 o'clock, to meet the other visiting societies, on their arrival. The approach of the boat containing the strangers will be greeted by a salute of ten guns and a splendid discharge of rockets and other pyrotechnics. The guests and their escort will then be formed in procession, and proceed to Independence Square, where addresses of welcome will be delivered—one in English, by his Honor Mayor McMichael, and another in German, by Dr. Kellner. The Philadelphia societies will then unite in singing Schuster's "Sængergruss," after which the visiting societies will be conducted to their several quarters.

The Programme for Sunday.

Sunday will be nominally a day of rest and recreation; but it is doubtful if much of the former will be enjoyed by the participants, on account of the excitement which will naturally attend the final preparations for the great events of the week. The Liederkranz, of New York, who are the special guests of the Sængerbund of this city, will devote the day to an excursion down the Delaware, which has been tendered them by their hosts. The steamer Pilot Boy has been secured for the occasion, and will leave the second wharf below Arch street at 10 o'clock in the morning, returning by 8 in the evening. As two full brass bands will accompany the party, it may be anticipated that they will enjoy themselves heartily in the good old fashion of the Fatherland.

Other Societies will amuse themselves by going on excursions to the suburbs of the city. The Maennerchor of this city have chartered the steamer Star, on which they will make an excursion up the river with the Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore, the Teutonia Maennerchor of New York, and the Wilkesbarre Maennerchor as their guests.

The Great Concert of Monday

evening will be the most attractive feature of the festival. A rehearsal will be given at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Academy of Music, and it is announced that the holders of tickets who desire to avoid the great crowd that will be present in the evening will be admitted to this preliminary concert.

In the evening the grand concert will take place at the Academy, and it is expected that the affair will entirely surpass everything that has been witnessed there in a musical way. The orchestra, selected from among the best instrumentalists of Philadelphia, will open the exercises by the performance of the grand overture to Weber's opera of *Oberon*. This will be followed by two grand compositions—the hymn "Herder," to be sung by the New York societies, and the Twenty-fourth Psalm, to be sung by the Baltimoreans. But the great feature of the evening will be the singing of several choruses by about twenty-five hundred voices in concert—an achievement which has never yet been attempted in this country. The pieces selected are the following: Tschursch's "Harmonie," Krebs' "Heil der Gotten des Gesanges"—"Hail to the Gods of Song"—and the immortal "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel.

The Prize Concert on Tuesday Evening,

to be held at the Academy of Music, will determine the question as to what societies are to be the recipients of the prizes. At the two last festivals, the first prize has been awarded to the Sængerbund of this city, but on this occasion none of the Philadelphia societies will enter into the competition.

The prizes are three in number, consisting of a silver goblet, a beautiful decorated banner, manufactured by Klein, of New York, and a handsome sash and banner.

The first of these, the grand prize of the festival, is of great intrinsic value, being sixteen inches in length, and of the most elaborate manufacture. The ornamentation is very fine. On the top of the lid is the Goddess of Music in effigy, and around the body are the busts of three distinguished musical characters. It bears an inscription in German, stating that it is the prize of the Tenth General Sængerfest, held in Philadelphia from July 13 to July 18, 1867. This fine specimen of the silversmith's art was manufactured by George Sharpe and Christian Lang, of this city, and is certainly a credit to the ingenuity and workmanship of Philadelphia mechanics.

The following eminent Philadelphia musicians have been selected as the Committee to determine upon the award of the prizes:—Messrs. Gaertner, Fischer, Kunzer, Heinemann, and Hartman.

The following Societies will compete for the prizes above-named:—The Colonia, Liederkranz, Mozart Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor, Harmonia, and Quartette Club, of New York; Aurora, of Egg Harbor City; Eintracht, of Newark; Liederkranz, of Baltimore; Deutscher Sængerbund, of Buffalo; Sængerbund, of Brooklyn, and Quartette Club, of Hoboken.

On Thursday there will also be a meeting of delegates from the different organizations to determine the place for holding the next annual festival.

The Grand Picnic Wednesday.

On Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, all the societies will form in procession and march to Engel & Wolfe's Farm and Washington Retreat, where they will pass the day. The line will be formed on York avenue, the right resting on Green street, and extending to Fourth and Arch streets. General Ballier will act as Grand Marshal, and Generals Meade, Cadwallader, and Patterson, as Honorary Marshals. The procession will consist of five divisions, made up as follows:—

First Division.—The Honorary Marshals in carriages; the Grand Marshal and his aids, and the society marshals, all mounted; a band of music; the National Guards, under the command of General Peter Lyle; and the Committee of Arrangements. Honorary Committee, and Philadelphia Rifle Club, in Carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Liedertafel, of Phila.	Sængerbund, Scranton.
Soc. Ref. Singing Society, Philadelphia.	Cæcilia, Philadelphia.
Aurora, Egg Harbor City.	Schwab, Sængerbund, New York.
Maennerchor, Reading.	Maennerchor, Lancaster.
Liederkranz, Phila.	Loreley, Pittsburg.
Uhland Bund, New York.	Aurora, Newark.
Frohsinn, Bloomingdale, New York.	Eintracht, Newark.
Arion, Baltimore.	Liederkranz, Newark.
Liedertafel d. freien Gemeinde, Philadelphia.	Arion, Newark.
Sængerrunde, New York.	Phœnix, Newark.
Sængerrunde, Jersey City.	Arion Quartette Club, Washington.
Sængerbund, Washington	Beethoven M. Ch., N. Y.
	Beethoven M. Ch. Phila.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maennerchor, Phila.	Liedertafel d. Soc. Reform, Philadelphia.
Germania Maennerchor, Baltimore	Teutonia Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
Teutonia Maennerchor, N. York.	Liedertafel, New York.
Maennerchor, Wilkesbarre	Concordia, Hazleton, Pa.
Delaware Sængerbund, Wilmington.	Sængerbund, Harsford. Ct.
Maennerchor, Camden.	Teutonia Maennerchor, New Haven.
Germania Maennerchor, Philadelphia.	Sængerbund, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.
Turner Gesangverein, Baltimore.	Liedertafel, Erie Pa.
Liederkranz, Syracuse, N. York.	Teutonia Sængerbund, Philadelphia.
Maennerchor, Utica, N. Y.	Sing Academy N. Y.
Germania, Poughkeepsie, New York.	Cecilia Glee Club, Hamilton, C. W.
Gesangverein, Orange, N York.	Liederkranz, Morrisania, New York.
Liedertafel, Melrose, N. Y.	Arion Glee Club, Rochester, New York.
Sængerbund, Buffalo.	Virginia Delegation, Richmond, Va.
Orpheus, Philadelphia.	Harmony, Baltimore.
Soc. Ref. Liedertafel, N. Y.	Maennerchor, Baltimore.
Deut. M. Gesangverein Auburn.	Concordia Gesangverein, Philadelphia.
Central N. Y. Sængerbund, Albany.	Concordia Maennerchor, New York.
Sængerbund, Williamsb'g.	
Quartette Club, States Isl.;	

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sængerbund, Philadelphia.	Young Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
Liederkranz, New York.	Colonia, New York.
Liederkranz, Providence, R. I.	Liederkranz, Baltimore.
Turner Liedertafel, Baltimore.	Young Maennerchor, N. Y.
Sængerbund, Brooklyn.	Melomanen, N. Y.
Aurora, Sængerbund, New York delegation.	Orpheus, N. Y.
Quartette Club, Hoboken.	Quartette Club, N. Y.
Eintracht, Hoboken.	Rhein, Sængerbund, N. Y.
Euphonia, New York.	Sængerbund, New York.
Harmonia, New York.	Arion, Philadelphia.
Lyra Maennerchor, N. Y.	Schwab Liederkranz, N. Y.
Mozart Verein, N. Y.	Sec. Maennerchor, N Y
Aurora, Philadelphia.	Teutonia, Brooklyn.
Fidelia, New York.	Quartette Club, Williamsburg.
Mozart Maennerchor, N.Y.	Quartette Club, Hudson City.
Arminia, New York.	Germania, Elizabeth City.
Colonia Maennerchor, New York.	Teutonia, Elizabethport.
Frauenlob Chor, N. Y.	Concordia, Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
Bloomingdale Chor, N. Y.	Eintracht, Union Hill.
Maennerchor, Hudson.	Loreley Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
Harmony, Philadelphia.	

FIFTH DIVISION.

Turner Rifle Corps.	Pennsylvania Military Legion, Captain Hermann.
Turners.	
Artillery, Colonel Brady.	

Ambulances of the various fire companies of the city.

Forming at 7 o'clock, the procession will be ready to move punctually at 8, and will take up the following line of march:—Down York avenue to Fourth, Fourth to Arch, Arch to Tenth, Tenth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Third, Third to Callowhill, Callowhill to Fourth, Fourth to Noble, Noble to Third, Third to Girard avenue, Girard avenue to Ridge avenue, and Ridge avenue to Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's Farm.

It is estimated that there will be at least five thousand persons in the procession. Various banners and devices will be carried in the line, and on arriving at the points of destination, these will be added to the decorations of the groves.

Among the exercises to take place will be an address, at Washington Retreat, by the Hon. William B. Mann, District Attorney. Another interesting performance will be the distribution of the prizes to the successful contestants of the previous evening. A bird's-eye view of Washington Retreat, showing the precise location of each society on the day of the distribution of prizes, will be made and photographed, in order that copies of it may be preserved by the participants as mementoes of one of the notable events of their lives.

THE END.

On Thursday morning the committee of the Philadelphia societies, to whose care is to be entrusted the flags and banners of the various visiting societies, will return the same to their owners, and with this ceremony the Tenth Annual Sængerfest will be brought to a close. Such of the societies as desire to do so can then return to their homes, but it is understood that several of them contemplate prolonging their visit for a few days.

Military Instruction in Colleges.

Major Whittlesey, of the regular army, has, under the direction of General Grant, and by special order of Secretary Stanton, after consultation with the authorities of the principal colleges of the United States, matured a plan for the introduction of a system of military instruction into the colleges.

The plan proposed by Major Whittlesey is in the form of an Act, which it is expected Congress will pass at an early day. It provides that upon the application of any established college having the attendance of two hundred students, the President of the United States shall detail an army officer to act as a military professor, and while so employed to have the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel, if he has served twenty years in the army, and if he has the rank and pay of a major. The President shall likewise detail a competent lieutenant of the army to act as military assistant. Whenever any college has established a course of instruction in military studies, this act provides that the necessary text books shall be issued gratuitously to the students, and a suitable collection of military books of reference be added to the college library, and military maps, models, etc., be furnished for the lecture-room. The course of study is to comprise "Instruction in the Theory of Ordnance, Projectiles and Gunnery, in Military Engineering, in Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial, and in the Art of War." It is provided that from each class as it graduates five shall be selected who have distinguished themselves for general proficiency in the collegiate course, special attainments in military science, and of good moral character and of sound health, and that the names of these five shall be published in the Army Register, and that one of the five shall be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, upon precisely the same footing as graduates of West Point.

The plan has been presented to the Faculty of Amherst College, and has received their approval. The Trustees are to act upon it at the present Commencement.

Exterminating the Indians.

Those persons who talk lightly of "exterminating the hostile Indian tribes," as though it was a comparitively easy matter to do this by force of arms, are no doubt ignorant or misinformed as to the actual numbers and power of these fighting tribes. It is for their benefit, therefore, that we give below a statement of their numbers, and the prodable strength of the confederation drawn from them, as it is made by a border newspaper. This statement is as follows:—

Apaches	7,000
Arapahoes	3,000
Blackfeet	6,000
Crows	3,000
Camanches	20,000
Kiowas	4,000
Cheyennes	2,500
Gros Ventres	500
Minatares	2,500
Navajoes	7,500
Sioux	22,000
Total	78,000

These are only the prominent tribes, most of whom are more or less hostile, and as such may not be drawn into the confederation of which Red Cloud is the head will carry on the fight independently. Should the league be as complete as indicated, comprising many small tribes not above enumerated, it would possibly embrace 100,000 souls. This would enable Red Cloud to bring 25,000 to 30,000 warriors into the field, the most of them mounted and well armed.

With the above figures before them, readers may see what a bloody and expensive work a war of extermination would prove, to say nothing of its wholesale barbarity, and the great uncertainty of its final success.

With such an enemy conquest may be comparatively easy, but extermination is exceedingly problematical, while conciliation is assuredly easier and cheaper than either. After all, the Indians have undoubted wrongs and outrages to complain of as well as we, and where there are errors on both sides, it is well for the stronger to temper justice with mercy.

We are in the Midst of a Revolution.

No more premature decay of the teeth. SOZODONT renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes the enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased, if it is used daily.

—The English papers are greatly excited at the intended appearance of the wife of a Duke and the wife of a Bishop as public performers. The ladies are the Duchess of Newcastle and Mrs. Ellicott, and they were to sing in Exeter Hall, on the 2d of July, in behalf of a charity for the relief of children with diseased joints. The oratorio selected for performance is Herr Schachner's *Israel's Return from Babylon*.

—A matrimonially inclined couple in the rural districts of Indiana could not wait for the minister who was coming to marry them, and went out on the road to meet him, where, says a local paper, "they were united, with the blue canopy of heaven overhead and a cornfield on either hand."

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

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Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

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Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
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10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

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Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

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Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

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Fine Lace Hdkfs, from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·25.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 62c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
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Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

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N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, etc.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 186m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·10.
WHITE GOODS.
—Mamellies for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 12-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
FINE AND BLUE MARSELLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfmsm

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mrp

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,

6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 1mrp

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

VERY ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,

16th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2046 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including elegant walnut and green plush drawing room furniture; three elegant suits walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; handsome dining room and library furniture; very fine mantel and pier mirrors, in massive gilt frames; elegant rosewood piano forte; rich velvet and English Brussels carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc.

The articles are in elegant order and nearly new. The mirrors have been in use but three months. May be seen early on the morning of sale. [7 12 2t

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 1mw3m

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts